The Spirit of Yamato Is Harder Than Iron or Steel

Nippon Times

Annihilate the Oppressors Of Asia

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HER MAJESTY HEARS REPORT AT RED CROSS

Grants Gracious Message at 51st Regular Plenary Session Held in Aoyama

10,000 MEMBERS ATTEND

Audiences Granted to Ministers And Vice-Ministers, Officials of Society

Her Majesty the Empress was pleased to grant a message to the Japan Red Cross Society Thursday, when Her Imperial Majesty graced its 51st plenary session in which the Society was enjoined to fulfil its mission with renewed vigor in view of ever-increasing war needs.

The 51st regular plenary session of the Japan Red Cross Society was held in the compound of the Constitution Memorial Hall in Aoyama. More than 10,000 members of the Society, including 150 officers of the various branch organizations throughout the country, executive members, members of the Volunteer Nurse Association and "heroes in white," assembled before the hall to await the arrival of the Imperial cortege.

Leaves Imperial Palace

Clad in European dress, Her Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. in an informal motorcar equipage, attended by Viscountess Takeko Hoshina, Chief Lady-in-Waiting, Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, Lord Steward, and others. Arriving at the hall, the Imperial cortege was welcomed by His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, Patron of the Society, Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, president, Nozomu Nakagawa and Prince Tadashige Shimazu, vice-presidents, and others.

In a chamber specially prepared for the occasion, Her Imperial Majesty received Her Imperial Highness Princess Mikasa and other Princesses of the Blood and granted separate audiences to Welfare Minister Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, War Vice-Minister, Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Navy Vice-Minister, Prince Tokugawa and Princess Yasuko Tokugawa, chairman of the Volunteer Nurse Association, followed by a group audience for the executive members of the Society. President Tokugawa made a detailed report on the activities of the Society.

Meanwhile, His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin proceeded to the ceremonial ground and President Tokugawa opened the meeting. After a silent prayer to the war dead, including the members of the Red Cross Society who had died in service, and the passing of a vote of thanks to the officers and men at the front, the balance sheet of the Society for 1942 was read, elections to fill vacancies in the membership took place and other business transacted.

Then to stately melody of the Kimigayo, Her Imperial Majesty appeared on the ceremonial ground, ushered by Prince Tokugawa and accompanied by Her Imperial Highness Princess Mikasa and other Princesses of the Blood.

Grants Gracious Message

In a tone of august benevolence, Her Imperial Majesty granted a most gracious message to the Society, which His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin as Patron received on behalf of the Society and to which His Imperial Highness reverently replied.

As the members of the Society lined the ground to see the Imperial cortege depart, Her Imperial Majesty most graciously acknowledged the obeisances of the assembly and entered the motorcar. Thus at 11:15 a.m. the equipage left the Society compound.

The message granted by Her Imperial Majesty to the 51st plenary session of the Japan Red Cross Society reads:

"Let Our Wishes be known to the members of the Japan Red Cross Society assembled for its 51st plenary session.

"We are very glad to note that the Society, thanks to the incessant efforts of its Patron and other members, is finding its foundations ever firmer and its enterprises ever prospering and progressing.

"Accompanying the development of the War of Greater East Asia, the contributions of the Society at the

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Attends Red Cross Meeting

Her Majesty the Empress at the Red Cross Society Meeting on Thursday.

Reduction of Corregidor Isle Recalled on First Anniversary

Fall of Enemy Fortress in Philippines Was Stinging Blow for American Morale

By Kanemitsu Tateishi
Domei Staff Correspondent

MANILA, May 7.—One year ago today Corregidor, proud bastion of United States imperialism in East Asia crumbled before the mighty onslaught of the Japanese Forces. Invincible Corregidor, militarists said, would weather the mightiest forces on earth anytime, anyday for years to come. And yet the island fortress was levigated within two days following the final Japanese assault.

Corregidor was an indication of things to come for the United States. The Japanese proved that the American Gibraltar, armed to its teeth and well-stocked and well-provisioned, was a mere legend. The fall of Corregidor proved to be a stinging and irretrievable blow for American morale. It unmasked the propaganda of the United States for what it stands—mendacity, and marked the return of the Philippines to the Filipinos, and the birth of a new Philippines.

Was Continuously Shelled

Following the fall of the Bataan Peninsula on April 11 last year, Corregidor was subjected to continuous shellings from heavy seige guns on the slopes of battle-scarred Mount Mariveles and shore batteries at Cavite as well as to aerial poundings from Japanese planes.

Beginning April 28, the Japanese military fire intensified. With each passing day the response from the huge guns on Corregidor began to weaken. One of the last messages sent out by Lieutenant-General Jonathan Wainwright, then commander-in-chief of the American forces, said that Japanese planes carried out thirteen to fourteen separate air attacks for four consecutive days before that critical evening of May 5 when the Japanese effected the first landing.

Under cover of darkness, dauntless Japanese shock troops, swarmed across the narrow, mine-studded channel in small barges, and stormed Citadel 2315 in the face of staccato light artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire. The Japanese landing was preceded by a heavy artillery attack on the beach defenses which swept away the barbed-wire entanglements and blasted machine-gun installations and other centers of resistance. With the rising Manila moon, the second and third landing parties rapidly followed in the wake of the first, shortly after midnight.

After smashing through the barbed-wire entanglements and other fortified obstacles, the Japanese Forces wiped out what little resistance was put up by the beleaguered U.S.A.F.F.E. along the shores of the island fortress and then plunged into the enemy positions, engaging the United States forces in sanguinary hand to hand fighting.

When the grey streaks of dawn began to flicker over the skies of Manila, the Rising Sun flag already fluttered in the Philippine breeze atop Malinta Hill as the American soldiers wearily trudged out of the honeycombed tunnels of Corregidor. Throughout the day the Japanese continued to mop up the remnants scattered over the rocky island stretching four miles over Manila Bay. Corregidor and all the islands surrounding the island fortress in Manila Bay, including Fraile, Caballo, Carabao, and La Monja were completely occupied by 8 o'clock the following morning, according to the historic Imperial Headquarters' announcement issued at 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of May 7 last year.

Spelled Death of Imperialism

The death of Corregidor spelled the death of the imperialistic exploitations of the United States in East Asia. Dark clouds which overhung the Philippines cleared when the blackout in Manila was lifted on May 4, three days before the capitulation of the island acropolis.

The fall of Corregidor meant the return of the Philippines to the Filipinos and marked the birth of a new Philippines. The Filipinos who died gallantly on the fields of Bataan and Corregidor did not die in vain. Their cause is not a lost cause because their voices are today heard with the building up of the new Philippines. Their comrades and their people carry on what they thought they died for when they joined the American forces. The Japanese honor them on this day.

The Japanese are releasing Filipino war prisoners as rapidly as possible—an act unprecedented in the annals of modern warfare. Today, Corregidor that was America's is no more. Today, Corregidor is the entrance to the new Philippines. Corregidor marked the beginning of the end of the United States' dreams of domination over East Asia. Today, Corregidor brings the Philippines one step nearer independence.

P.I. Officer Comments

"The men on Corregidor knew that they were beaten and, knowing it, were as good as beaten," declared Leon Ma Guerrero in an exclusive article to Domei on the first anniversary of the fall of Corregidor on May 7. Guerrero, who served as first lieutenant in the U.S.A.F.F.E. on Corregidor during the siege of the American fortress last year, answering the question "Why did Corregidor fall so quickly and so easily?" he said, "I cannot but agree with Lieutenant-General Jonathan Wainwright who declared 'four weeks of continuous bombardment and bombing completely shattered American morale'," and added "The final assault launched on Corregidor came in truth as a relief to the men who had undergone a terrific strain waiting for the inevitable end under the unceasing punishment from bombs and shells."

Describing the deterioration of American morale on Corregidor, Guerrero said that even in Malinta tunnel, which was the main underground shelter, life was "hell" with even the smallest and simplest pleasures growing increasingly more

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TOJO LAUDS PHILIPPINE LEADERS FOR PERCEPTION AND FORESIGHT; ALL-OUT AID TO JAPAN PLEDGED

'Japan's Victory Our Only Salvation,' Says Filipino Official

TO PUSH SACRED WAR

Resolution Adopted at Public Rally to Exert Utmost to Merit Independence

Domei

MANILA, May 6.—"The entire material and spiritual resources of the Philippines will be placed at the disposal of the great Empire of Japan for the victorious prosecution and consummation of the sacred War of Greater East Asia," declared Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Philippine Executive Commission, this morning before an assemblage of 300,000 enthusiastic Filipinos, including representatives from 26 provinces who welcomed Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to the Philippines.

Chief Executive Vargas said:

"We do not make this pledge as a mere expression of gratitude: we make it because we are firmly convinced that Japan's victory will be our salvation and we can achieve true destiny as a free and independent people only under the unconquerable leadership of the great Japanese Empire."

Mr. Vargas declared that this great assemblage was a manifestation of the gratitude of the Philippines toward Japan.

Redeemed by Japan

"We were in hopeless bondage to Anglo-American imperialism and Japan has liberated us. We were deluded victims of Anglo-American exploitation and Japan has redeemed us. We were divided by political dissensions and weakened by the imitation of Anglo-American frivolity and oppressed by a sense of inferiority and Japan has uplifted us."

The head of the Executive Commission then pointed out that the independence for which the Philippines had thirsted and hungered for had now been placed within reach of the Philippine people for the first time after a long history which saw the blood of their ancestors shed and the genius of the people spent in its futile pursuit. Mr. Vargas added:

"The radiant spirit of brotherly love which has inspired all the enlightened policies of Japan in the Philippines cannot but kindle in our hearts a burning gratitude and consuming zeal and devotion to the high ideals of the great Japanese Empire for which it is waging the present war."

Following the address by Mr. Vargas, the mammoth crowd unanimously approved a resolution read by Benigno Aquino, director-general of the Kalibapi, which reads as follows:

"Whereas in a brief span of one

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Two Leaders Meet

The frank discussions between Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo (right) and Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Philippine Executive Commission, since Wednesday during the Prime Minister's visit in Manila, undoubtedly will lead to an even speedier development of the new Philippines.

Philippines Sees Dawn of New Era With Ousting of U.S. Imperialism

Rehabilitation Works Making Remarkable Strides Since Fall of Corregidor 1 Year Ago Today; Freedom Promise Stimulates Filipinos

By JORGE TEODORO

MANILA, May 7.—The fall of Corregidor one year ago witnessed not only the end of American imperialism in East Asia but the intensification of the nation-wide reconstruction work that laid firm foundations of the political, economic and cultural structure of the New Philippines.

During the 12 months that have elapsed since that time, a remarkable progress has been attained in every field of national activity including complete repair of damaged highways and bridges, restoration of production and distribution facilities, and general over-all revival of normal life, assuring peace, contentment and security for all people.

Strong Rule Created

The initial steps for the achievement of political unity have already been taken with the establishment of a strong centralized administrative organ through the consolidation of various political parties existing before the war.

For the first time in the history of the Philippines, provincial governors have been given responsibility commensurate with the authority so as to enable them to better discharge their official functions and assure smooth operation of provincial administration.

Speaking before a recent convention of governors in Manila, Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of Interior Affairs summed up the principle of the centralization of powers in the following words:

"The present Government deemed it wise and salutary to adopt as one of its basic policies the centralization of power and responsibility. The new system marks a momentous change. It has many advantages. For once, it has strengthened, solidified and simplified the once hopelessly complicated system of the local Government. The result has been economy, efficiency and dispatch."

Political Parties Abolished

The abolition of the long existing political parties such as the Nationalists Party, Democrata Party, Ganap Party, Young Philippines Party and others, whose constant bickerings and dissensions prevented national harmony of the past regime, also brought about a closer union among the people. In the place of political parties, a national civic organization called Kalibapi has been organized. Thousands of Filipinos from cities to the remotest barrios rallied behind the Kalibapi and the cause of the New Philippines which it champions.

The national solidarity has also been promoted by the commendable work accomplished by various Government instrumentalities. Many millions of pesos have so far been expended on public works and communications projects of which 2,700,000 pesos were donated by the Japanese Military Administration. With this money, the Department has been able not only to put back in condition all the surface roads existing before the outbreak of the war but even lengthened the system.

Due to the efforts of the Japanese Military Administration, no less than 90 per cent of the original railroad line in Luzon including the Manila-Legaspi line was back in operation. A total of 186 bridges and ferries has also been opened to traffic.

With regard to the postal service, 206 offices have already resumed transaction of the postal money order and savings and bank business, while 71 routes have been restored, covering several thousand kilometers.

Many Schools Reopened

In the field of public instruction, 550 elementary schools and two agricultural schools were reopened last year. In addition, seven more agricultural schools have been authorized while four public high schools in Manila, Baguio and Davao are expected to be opened soon. Already 12 private high schools are in operation in Manila alone. Eight colleges of the Universities of the Philippines are in operation.

For this year, the Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare recommended the opening of 600 additional elementary schools and six trade schools and the creation of 1,400 elementary teaching positions to increase the enrolment in central as well as in barrio schools.

With reference to the public welfare work of the Department, more than 100,000 families were given relief last year and more than 500,000 individuals received benefits of the social work.

The judicial system in operation before the new regime has been maintained although the top-heavy structure has been pruned to ensure more efficiency.

Courts Are Reorganized

The Supreme Court has now five instead of seven members; there are only 57 instead of 84 judges of the first instance and cadastral judges and less than 400 instead of 800 justices of peace. Several consolidations of office have also been effected. The courts of the first instance are in full operation all over the Philippines.

Equally noteworthy success has been attained in the economic rehabilitation of the Philippines through the enhancement of agricultural and industrial production, smooth operation of the system of distribution and reorientation of the Philippine external trade from the Occident to East Asia. Self-sufficiency in food supply is the cardinal feature of the Philippine program of economic development and readjustment and to assure this condition, proper steps have been taken with gratifying results.

In spite of abnormal conditions and the devastation of the war, rice harvest in the Philippines actually increased. The production during last year shows a rise of more than 1,000,000 cavanes from 54,194,100 to 55,194,200. The harvest of corn, vegetables and root crops have also been comparatively large.

Due to the ever increasing attention being given the promotion of fish and animal production, supplies of these foods are also increasing. The hog and cattle raising in coco-

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Prime Minister Honors Vargas, Others at Manila Banquet

REITERATES FAITH

Signal Achievements in Islands Impresses Illustrious Visitor

Warm admiration of the wholehearted efforts of Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Philippine Executive Commission, and other Philippine leaders toward prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of the new Philippines was expressed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the banquet he gave at Manila on Thursday night honoring the Philippine leaders.

His conversations since his arrival on Wednesday with the high officials of the Imperial Forces as well as those of the Executive Commission, Prime Minister Tojo declared, had already led him to have an even stronger faith in the further development of the various measures taken in the Philippines.

Praises Foresight

Praising Mr. Vargas and the other Philippine leaders for their keen perception and foresight in having placed their trust in Japan, Prime Minister Tojo said that "the more Filipinos and the sooner the Filipinos come to rely upon the strength and fidelity of the Japanese Empire the sooner will be the arrival of that day when the 'Philippines of the Filipinos' will be realized."

The text of the Prime Minister's address follows:

"I wish to express my sincere thanks to Your Excellency and all the other leaders of the new Philippines, who are making strenuous efforts day and night for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of the new Philippines, for your presence here at the dinner this evening.

"Short though my stay here has been, I have been able to admire the wholehearted effort, which Your Excellency and other leaders who are cooperating with the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army are devoting to the prosecution of the war and the construction of the new Philippines, and also the assiduous endeavors of the people in general in the pursuit of their daily tasks. I have been deeply impressed by the remarkable results already being achieved and I wish to pay my deep respects to your earnest efforts.

"Since yesterday I have personally exchanged views and opinions with the high officials of the Imperial Forces as well as those of the Executive Commission and I have been impressed with the firm determination and strong convictions of Your Excellencies, which have led me to have an even stronger faith in the further favorable development of the various measures taken in the Philippines—a matter for mutual congratulations.

To Crush U.S., Britain

"This morning at the people's gratitude rally, I expressed the firm faith of Japan in her sure victory. I stated clearly the immovable conviction of the Japanese Empire of crushing America and Britain and thus preclude all possibilities of their extending again their pernicious tentacles to East Asia.

"I want to pay my profound respect to Your Excellency the Chief of the Executive Commission, Mr. Vargas, and other leaders of the Philippines for their keen perception and foresight in having placed their trust at this great turning point of the world, in the real strength of Japan who now occupies a position of invincibility and certain victory and in having discarded all mistaken notions of the past. And I wish to make clear once more that the more Filipinos and the sooner the Filipinos come to rely upon the strength and fidelity of the Japanese Empire the sooner will be the arrival of that day when the 'Philippines of the Filipinos' will be realized.

"It is my fervent desire that Your Excellencies and gentlemen who are present here will always bear this point in mind and increasingly put forth your efforts toward this goal."

Today's Press Comments

Friday, May 7, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Philippines Should Be Up and Doing

ASAHI—There is scarcely any need for us to expose the American maladministration of the Philippines for many years. As is seen from the message of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, given out in the Philippines, America's policy toward the Philippines had been one of continuous and extreme extortion, while putting a mirage of "vague independence" before the eyes of the Filipinos. No independence was realized by the Philippines, as America had followed a policy of procrastination. During many years, the Philippines have been poisoned and polluted by the sordid and frivolous American ideas of money-worshipping. The Philippines' economic life, too, has been distorted by the American influence. All this is unbearable insult to the Oriental races as a whole. The innermost idea of America was to intercept Japanese-Filipino friendship, thereby intending to make the Philippines its base for the invasion of East Asia.

The blow of the War of Greater East Asia also implied that it was a war of punishment. And from that it can be understood that Prime Minister General Tojo's declaration was not made as a casual development. But the Prime Minister's declarations has its point that "independence will be given to the Philippines as soon as possible if they bring about sincere cooperation" and it is not merely an easy bait. And it is not something such as America usually offers, showing ideals of racial self-determination in front, and behind it carrying the claws of suppression and exploitation. Was not the complete separation and antagonism of numerous factions in reality Anglo-America's evil form of holding control?

Prime Minister Tojo stressed the spirit peculiar to the Orient and pointed out that the development of East Asia is natural and heaven ordained. In this way he called on the Filipino people to rise to the occasion. We believe we will not be wrong in saying that this is what Prime Minister Tojo wanted to point

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VARGAS JR. TELLS OF CORREGIDOR LIFE

American Officers Were Openly Hostile Toward Filipinos, He Avers

Domei

MANILA, May 5.—Charging that the Americans discriminated against Filipinos in Corregidor, Jorge B. Vargas Jr. formerly a second lieutenant in the service of the U.S.A.F.F.E. in an interview said that the American officers and men were openly hostile towards the Filipinos even though the Filipinos were fighting to save the Americans' neck.

The 22-year-old son of Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippine Executive Commission revealed that although there were only a handful of Americans in Bataan, more than two out of three soldiers in Corregidor were Americans who numbered approximately ten thousand.

Mr. Vargas declared that in addition to many fisticuffs an open break came at the time of the Japanese landing when the American officers ordered the Filipino officers out of the tunnel.

Describes Bombing

Describing the fearful bombing of Corregidor, Mr. Vargas, who recently became the proud father of a baby boy, said, "the demolished barracks, wrecked gun emplacements, exploding munition dumps, the utter absence of green foliage and in their stead gaping wide holes, smoldering splinters scattered all over the island—attesting to the severity and intensity by which deadly missiles literally rained on Corregidor—tell the story of the final attack on Corregidor. It was evident following the surrender of Bataan that Corregidor would not be able to hold out. The fall of Bataan was demoralizing to say the least. Most of us knew our days were numbered."

As for the morale of the men in Corregidor after the fall of Bataan Mr. Vargas said, "it had reached a stage when we no longer cared about the outcome so long as it would end."

Commenting on the flight of General Douglas MacArthur and former President Manuel Quezon, Mr. Vargas revealed that the men learned of their escape several days after their departure. He said, "I was disappointed and felt abandoned and inclined to be bitter. I imagined myself a passenger in a sinking ship." At the same time verified rumors were that Quezon had signified a desire to return to Manila while he was held in Corregidor by the Americans.

He said the Japanese landing attack was expected, perhaps not at the exact place where it came but it was not a surprise attack for the defenders were wholly prepared. He added he was sick and confined in the tunnel hospital during the Japanese landing.

His first contact with the Japanese was when Minoru Fukuda of the Domei News Agency accompanied by two soldiers came to see him, Mr. Vargas said. "The soldiers in khaki uniforms looked very much like Filipino soldiers," he said. "They were not at all like military fanatics which the American propaganda had painted them to be. It was from Fukuda that I first learned of my family in Manila and it was through him that I first sent a letter to the family."

Declaring he was released one month after the fall of Corregidor, Mr. Vargas who had left his bride of one month to join the U.S.A.F.F.E. in December, said he was now doing all in his power to aid in the reconstruction of the new Philippines. He added "the fall of Corregidor sounded the death knell for occidental domination and marked the resurrection of our oriental heritage which will lay the foundation of Asia for the Asiatics and Philippines for the Filipinos."

Today's Press Comments

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out with all emphasis to the officials and people of the Philippines on the occasion of his visit to the islands.

We greatly appreciate the fact that Prime Minister Tojo, busy attending to state affairs at a time when the country is at war has found time to exert himself toward the establishment of East Asia. At the same time we hope that Chief Administrator Vargas, and other officials of the Philippines and the Filipino people generally will grasp the intentions of Japan mentioned above and come to hold a firmer conviction that Asia is one.

Tojo Confers With Murata

Domei

MANILA, May 6.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo received Shozo Murata, Supreme Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, at the Manila Hotel this morning and conferred for about an hour on the future policy of the administration.

Manchoukuo Emperor Sees Antung Schools And Hears Reports

Domei

HSINKING, May 6.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo visited the Yamato national school in Antung city at 9:30 a.m. today, it was officially announced by the Imperial Household Department here at noon today. Later, His Imperial Majesty visited the Taisho national school and the Dai-ichi higher national school in the same city and graciously heard from the respective principals on the existing conditions of the schools, the official announcement revealed. It added that His Imperial Majesty, after inspecting the respective schools, returned to His Imperial Majesty's place of sojourn at 11:35 a.m.

PHILIPPINES SEES RISE OF NEW ERA

(Continued from Page 1)

nut regions is being intensified so as to utilize excess coconut production and also valuable cattle-feed usually found in coconut groves. Partial restoration of the Government stock farm and breeding station services has been accomplished. A commercial dairy is being established in Manila.

An increasing interest has also been stimulated toward the development and conservation of country's immense fish resources.

Exploiting Coal Deposits

With regard to industrial production, an ambitious plan is being laid by the present Administration. Since power is essential for the reestablishment and promotion of industry, plans are being made for a large exploitation of coal deposits.

Due to effective encouragement and help given the Administration for reopening local factories, there are now 1,522 local industrial establishments in operation which, according to Rafael Alunan, Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce, are turning out satisfactory substitutes for imported articles such as building materials, chemicals, foods and kindred products, furniture, iron and steel manufactures, leather and leather goods, metal products, textiles and miscellaneous goods.

In connection with the question of distribution, the aim has been to increase Filipino participation in local retail trade through retailers' associations with which thousands of Filipino store keepers are affiliated. In addition to the Manila Federation, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce started the organization of provincial federations of retailers' associations to make possible the supplying of the people's needs throughout the provinces expeditiously and economically. Retailers' associations have already been organized in 322 municipalities and together with those in Manila, they have a total membership of more than 11,350.

To Produce Cotton

Under the New Order, the Philippine economy faces a complete readjustment involving the change of former complete dependence on distant markets of the West to the cooperation with the Philippines natural markets in Greater East Asia. This change has so far been evident not only in the program to assure self-sufficiency in foodstuffs but also in the emphasis on the production of cotton instead of sugar.

To direct development of cotton culture in the Philippines, the Cotton Growers' Association has been created. Thousands of acres of former sugar plantations have been planted with cotton and attesting to successful cultivation in the Philippines, the initial harvest gave abundant yields.

The first and foremost means bringing about the cultural renaissance has been the revision of cultural system. Summing up the new educational principle, Claron M. Recto, Commissioner of Education, Health and Public Welfare, recently declared, "The new curriculum for schools, elementary as well as secondary, impregnated by the new pedagogical philosophy asterisks our schools are nurseries of the New Philippines. There, the rising generations are learning many magnificent traits so richly exemplified by the Japanese people such as love of beauty and nature, patriotism, discipline, devotion to duty, spirit of individual sacrifice for common good and precepts of labor so that they may appreciate the value of vocational activities in the new existence."

Vocational Schools Pushed

Figures show conscious emphasis is laid on vocational schools as contrasted with old academic schools. A total of seven agricultural schools has been authorized to be reopened in Nuevaecija, Pampanga, Camarinessur, Abra, Cavite, Isabela and Iloconsnorte.

Educational reformation has penetrated deeper than general direction of curriculum. Text-books used have been revised to eliminate all traces of inferiority to or dependence on Western culture in general and on the United States in particular. The language of instruction is no longer English but Tagalog together with Japanese.

The habit of cooperation is also being fostered to help in the promotion of cultural renaissance through the creation of neighborhood associations and kindred methods of distribution for food and prime commodities.

The foregoing highlights the Philippine reconstruction during the one-year period since the fall of Corregidor. With various measures initiated to bring about political unity, economic stability and cultural renaissance well under way, the New Philippines is destined to emerge in years to come as one of the pillars of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

STALIN'S REFUSAL OF CONFAB LIKELY

Neutral Diplomats Opine FDR's Invitation to Tri-Power Conference Bound to Fail

Soviet Premier Josef Stalin will, in all probability, reject the proposal made by United States President Franklin Roosevelt for the Anglo-American-Soviet conference, in the opinion of diplomatic circles of neutral countries, according to a May 5 Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

In regard to this presupposition, these circles point out the following fact:

Owing to the recent Soviet-Polish controversy, the relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers have become worse than at the time of the Casablanca conference. Therefore, Premier Stalin, who did not accept the invitation to the conference in Africa, will not consent to receive the proposal for the projected interview this time.

In the meantime, a Reuters report from Washington to Stockholm relayed here, states that Roosevelt's special envoy John Davis left America for Moscow by air on Wednesday.

While he was in the Moscow post as the American Ambassador, Davis enjoyed the friendship of Premier Stalin and the then Foreign Commissar M. Litvinov and he has expressed his pro Soviet opinion in his book, Mission to Moscow, and also in his recent contribution to the Times of London. It is understood that he has been picked up as the "pinch hitter" from such a consideration.

It may be noted in this connection that Premier Stalin aired a rather cooperative idea toward America and Britain in his message delivered on the May Day and the anti-Axis camp is considering that an interview among the leaders of the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States is the sole means to solve the difficulties centering around the Soviet-Polish dispute.

Her Majesty Hears Report At Red Cross

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front and behind the lines must steadily increase.

"In view of the momentous situation now prevailing, we hope that in unity and cooperation the Society will make renewed efforts to fulfil its great mission."

His Imperial Highness the Patron's reply follows:

"In opening the 51st plenary session of the Japan Red Cross Society, Your Imperial Majesty has done us the greatest honor this Society could have desired in gracing it with Your Imperial Majesty's august presence.

"In six years since the outbreak of the China Affair up to the current War of Greater East Asia, the Society has sent many relief squads to the front, Army and Navy hospitals at home and hospital ships, while the Red Cross hospitals everywhere have accommodated many wounded or ailing officers and men assigned to them by the Army or Navy hospitals, given medical care to the families of soldiers away at the front, extended the training of nurses and increased the wartime relief force. The members of the Society have steadily increased and its enterprises are ever prospering. We are deeply moved by Your Imperial Majesty's august benevolence, since all this is due to Your Imperial Majesty's constant interest and solicitude for its success.

"The times are momentous, as the War of Greater East Asia must be brought to a successful consummation and ever-lasting peace brought to this part of the world. We therefore pledge that we the members of the Society will join our utmost efforts to live up to Your Imperial Majesty's benign expectations."

Shigemitsu Continues Talks With Diplomats Stationed in Tokyo

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on Thursday continued his meeting with the foreign envoys in Tokyo, conferring with the ministers from Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Afghanistan, and Switzerland in the morning and afternoon. Today at 10 a.m. the Foreign Minister will meet the Minister from Portugal, at 10:30 a.m, the Hungarian Minister, and at 3 p.m. the Bulgarian Minister, thus completing his interviews with all the foreign envoys in Tokyo. On Saturday Foreign Minister Shigemitsu will meet the charge d'affaires from China, Turkey, Argentina, and Rumania.

All-Out Aid Promised By Philippine Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

year since the complete and unconditional surrender of the United States forces the new Philippines had made a tangible and positive progress toward national unity, spiritual rejuvenation and economic rehabilitation as a result of the high ideals and enlightened policies of the Imperial Japanese Government and the unfailing guidance and valuable assistance of the Military Administration in the Philippines;

"Whereas the personal visit to the Philippines of the foremost leader of the Japanese, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, whose utterances always have demonstrated his love for the Philippines and Filipinos is a momentous historical event in the annals of our country;

Benevolent Attitude

"Whereas the great Empire of Japan through the Imperial Japanese Forces and the Military Administration in the Philippines always has shown a benevolent attitude toward the Filipinos and unselfish solicitude for their welfare:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Filipino people formally and solemnly assembled at Luneta City in Manila extend a warm and cordial welcome to our illustrious visitor, Prime Minister Tojo:

"Be it further resolved that this solemn assembly express its firm determination of the Filipino people to exert their utmost efforts to merit the honor of independence and to extend the fullest collaboration in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia until the final victory is won by the Empire of Japan and to surmount any obstacle which may be found in the path to freedom and nationhood;

"And be it finally resolved that the solemn assembly express the undying gratitude of the Philippine people for the chivalrous leadership of the great Japanese Empire and its unprecedented benevolent policy in the Philippines toward the Filipinos."

REDUCTION OF P.I. FORTRESS IS TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

rare and dangerous with every passing day of the seige.

Smoking Prohibited

Guerrero also revealed, "Smoking, for instance, was an adventure. It was prohibited to smoke inside the main tunnel and the men at Malinta usually gathered at the mouths of the underground city for a relaxing cigarette in the cool evening. When the Japanese started their mass shellings, shells would suddenly drop among the smokers with disconcerting accuracy and timing. Two or three shells were usually sufficient to send everyone headlong into the shelter in nerve-shaken panic."

Though it was possible to quit smoking it was impossible to quit sleeping or answering calls of nature, said Guerrero, and declared, "and the hazardous fulfilment of these basic human functions needs made life on Corregidor so miserable that its ultimate effects on morale should have been easily foreseen." He also said that sleeping inside the tunnels was completely safe but not so for men, mostly Filipinos, who slept in barracks aboveground for they were apt to awaken in the middle of night by the ominous wailing of shells, and added, "they leaped then through open windows into cellars or dugouts, their eyes heavy with sleep and their minds still befuddled, groping their muscles moving automatically at the command of the tortured, sub-conscious mind."

Eating Was Delayed

Guerrero stated that eating too was faced with problems since it was delayed constantly although the kitchens had moved underground. "Worst of all, however, was that in expectation of the prolonged resistance, rations were cut down," he pointed out, "and the garrison was allowed only two meals per day—breakfast and dinner—although officers ate thrice daily. It was nothing like Bataan, but in the long run, privations began to tell."

It was hazardous even to answer calls of nature, Gurrero said, pointing out that Corregidor tunnels lacked bathroom facilities except for a few toilets and showers reserved for the general staff, the sick, nurses and the military police. He added, "The rest had to take chances in outdoor toilets whose zinc walls were already pierced by thousands of jagged holes. It was not a very romantic way to die. But the thing that broke the morale of the men completely was the loss of hope.

"Perhaps they could have withstood all trials and tribulations if there had been any prospect, however dim, of rescue and victory. None of the hopes or prospects which had animated the defenders of Bataan remained for the beseiged garrison at Corregidor. No convoy could ever land on the exposed shores of the little island and indeed no convoy was expected any longer."

Gurrero added that the whole story of Corregidor, where the men were on the verge of complete demoralization, lay in the long seige and the lack of help from the United States, and concluded, "Food and ammunition Corregidor had aplenty but its morale was shot to pieces. Corregidor could not fight back and indeed did not fight back. Such were the last days of Corregidor and so did American imperialism of forty years pass from the Philippines forever."

Taihsing War Results Announced by Army; 9,683 Prisoners Taken

Domei

NANKING, May 5.—Since the opening of their spring offensives in the Taihsing area around the Shansi-Honan Provincial border on April 20, the Japanese Units up to May 3, found 5.757 enemy dead left behind and captured 9,683 prisoners, it was reported today. The Japanese Units also seized 4,871 rifles, 294 light machine-guns, 40 heavy machine-guns, 16 trench-mortars and six mountain-guns. The relentless attacks upon the enemy are still being continued by the Japanese Units.

36 BRITISH WARPLANES DOWNED TUESDAY NIGHT

Thirty-six of the British warplanes that approached western Germany last Tuesday night were shot down by German anti-aircraft batteries and air forces, it was officially announced by the German quarters on Wednesday, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

The achievements of the German forces are considered spectacular since the above figure includes numerous British four engined bombers, and corresponds to more than 15 per cent of the total enemy planes that participated in the raid.

In addition to the above losses, five anti-Axis planes were downed along the coastal districts of France and Belgium, while two other British machines were destroyed at the Norwegian coast, the dispatch added.

Boys Festival in Kuching

Domei

KUCHING, May 6.—Boy's Festival was observed here yesterday with many colorful events by the whole local population. The day was especially significant to Kuching citizens as it was also the first anniversary of the arrival of the personnel of the military administration under the late Marquis General Toshitame Mayeda.

NEW CHINESE ENVOY GRATEFUL TO JAPAN

Issues Statement Prior to His Departure From Nanking For Tokyo

Tsai, Pei, new Chinese Ambassador to Japan, in a statement issued on Thursday just before his departure from Nanking for his post in Tokyo, said that he was resolved to sacrifice himself for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports Domei from Nanking.

Ambassador Tsai's statement was in substance as follows:

"I am leaving for my post as Ambassador to Japan. I found myself profoundly concerned about my fatherland. What I wish to do is to preoccupy myself with the performance of my duties and to contribute toward the forging of closer ties between the peoples of Japan and China.

"A new stage was reached in relations between Japan and China after the return of the capital to Nanking. Following the entrance of the National Government into the war, Japan acted quickly in abandoning extraterritorial rights in China, enforcing the rendition of exclusive Japanese concessions in China to the National Government, and recognizing the action of China in taking over the international settlements and transferring the rights to control materials to the National Government.

"These steps taken by Japan were a great help to China. This new policy of Japan toward China is being enforced with a close regard for the spirit underlying it which is the spirit of equality and reciprocity. This is a fact which should be an occasion for gladness to those interested in the future of both Japan and China.

"When I take over my post in Tokyo, I will place before the officials and people of our friendly country the resolution of the National Government in participating in the War of Greater East Asia and its enthusiasm over the construction of a new East Asia.

"I have a great desire for closer relations between Japan and China. I take the opportunity of vowing to make whatever sacrifices necessary in order to have China cooperate in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

U.S. FAILURE IN ARABIA

Attempt to Build Air Base Frustrated by Indignant Arabs

The United States Government has been making fervent efforts to push negotiations for the establishment of an air base in Arabian territory, but with America's ludicrous requests for permission to utilize the base even after the termination of the current hostility, the indignant Arabian authorities immediately suspended the negotiations, grossly offended by American impertinence according to a Rome dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

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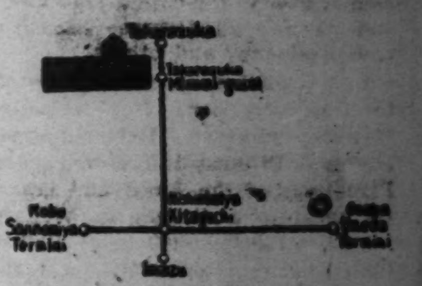
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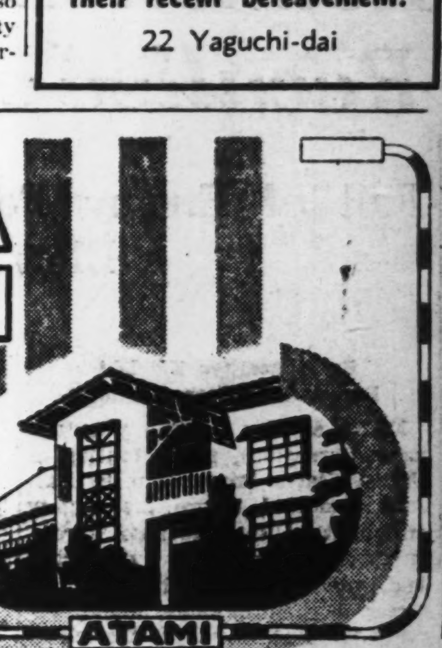

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AMERICA ASPIRING FOR FRENCH INDIES

Vichy Refutes U.S. Claim That Martinique Is Base For German Submarines

The United States Government, which severed diplomatic relations with the Martinique Government in the French West Indies last Friday on the ground that High Commissioner Admiral Georges Robert of Martinique had pledged absolute loyalty to the Vichy Government and that the island is being used as a base by the Reich submarines, is now aspiring for the capture of the French colonies in the West Indies, according to a Domei dispatch from Vichy on Tuesday.

In connection with America's aspirations for the capture of Martinique, the French authorities in Vichy declared in gist as follows:

"There is no evidence that proves that Martinique is serving as the base for German submarines. The United States Government, above all other governments, should be well aware that Martinique, not to speak of Dakar and Madagascar, is not being used as a base by the German U-boats.

"On each occasion that the French Government publicized that a base was offered for the use of German underseacraft, the anti-Axis forces immediately launched operations against the locality of the bases without any exception. The landing operations of the anti-Axis forces in Dakar, Madagascar and the colonies in North Africa will vouch for this fact."

Protest to U.S.

Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner of Martinique Island, pledged absolute loyalty to the French Government and remonstrated against America's notice for severance of diplomatic relations by lodging strong protests to the United States Government, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

In reply to the queries of Associated Press correspondents relative to his views on the step taken by the United States Department of State, Admiral Robert answered in gist as follows:

"The United States Government presented a notice for the severance of diplomatic relations with Martinique, claiming that the American government cannot maintain amicable negotiations or acknowledge representatives of a political body that harbors loyalty or has close relations with the French Government. The American Government was impertinent enough to issue recalls to their consulate staff and other diplomatic officials in Martinique.

"I have lodged protests to the American Government on Saturday. If the duplicates of my remonstrances against the United States State Department should be published in the American papers, I would then know the extent of the validity of my protests."

POPULAR TUNES RECORDED

'Kojo-no-Tsuki' Will Be Sent South

Records of two popular Japanese songs, "Kojo-no-tsuki" and "Manshu-musume" sung by Miss Hu Mei-fang, Chinese singer, in Japanese and Chinese will be sent to China as well as to the Southern Regions, reports the Mainichi.

A well-known Chinese folksong "Meng Chiang Nu" and the popular Chosenese song "Ariran" already have been recorded into Japanese and Chinese.

No Legation Reception

On Monday, May 10, the Independence Day of Rumania, there will be no reception at the Rumanian Legation in Tokyo, in view of the general situation.

Iraq's Trouble Mounts

The Iraqi cabinet presided by Prime Minister Nuli Said convened on Tuesday and discussed the continued recurrence of internal dissensions and demonstrations which are threatening the peace and security of Iraq, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei.

English Textiles Poor

STOCKHOLM—A further drop in the quality of English clothing material must be expected this year, reports the London Daily Mail. There will be a considerable cut in the use of wool owing to lack of cargo space, and already some textile mills are receiving only 25 per cent of the wool and other raw materials which they formerly required.

British Monopoly Exposed

LISBON—Britain's monopoly of Argentine meat was revealed by a member of the U.S. Meatpackers Association when called before a recent meeting of the Banking Committee of the Senate, according to Washington dispatches.

News Behind the News

What's Really at the Root of the Roosevelt-Lewis Battle

By MASAO DODO
Nippon Times Commentator

At 9:44 pm., May 2, Eastern Wartime in Washington flash news reached the White House that John L. Lewis had just ordered the half-million strikers under his command to go back to work. It was only 16 minutes before President Roosevelt was to go on the air with his appeal to the strikers—too late for him to revise the text of the speech. He had loaded that one punch with everything he had. It carried even a threat to call out the army to knock out John L. Lewis and his lieutenants. The speech was delivered according to schedule. Only the opponent was not there to receive its brunt. Lewis had evaded the punch in the nick of time. Roosevelt discovered to his chagrin that the miners' strike had been a sort of feint. To his dismay Roosevelt must have realized, 16 minutes before his May 2 radio speech, that he had played right into his opponent's hand. Roosevelt swung out with all his might. But Lewis faded away cleverly and invited Roosevelt to try again before the end of the fifteen-day trial period. This left the question wide open; which is winning the current bout, Roosevelt or Lewis?

Commenting on labor's demand for new contracts pending the 15-day truce, the Philadelphia Inquirer had this to say in its editorial of May 4:

"John L. Lewis . . . has not only won the first round of his bout with the United States Government but has fine prospect of winning the whole battle . . . The President's vigorous declaration in his broadcast speech that no one man or group of men shall hamper America's war program and that coal shall be mined was measurably reassuring. Yet the fact remains that there is yet no sign that the arrogant Lewis has been or will be put in his place."

To the world in general and to President Roosevelt in particular, John Lewis has shown that he and his followers could at any time precipitate a national catastrophe. President Roosevelt in his radio speech, by describing the strike situation as a grave national crisis, gave his official recognition to Lewis' potential might. Lewis in turn, by calling a temporary halt to the strike, capitalized on the psychological moment to show to the American public that he could at any time prevent such a national catastrophe. By this single action, Lewis rose to his full height as a strategist to match his cunning with Roosevelt's.

Several curious elements mark this spectacular home front battle. Firstly, the bout is being staged by Roosevelt's own booking as much as by Lewis.' One phase of this was described by the New York Times in the editorial of May 3, which declared: "The strike, which the President described as no less crippling to our armed forces than a defeat in battle, is in no small part the logical result of an administration policy which has been at all times deliberately onesided in its treatment of labor questions, always encouraging the growth of union Power . . . . always quick to punish employers for any failure to 'bargain collectively' but never at any time in Mr. Roosevelt's whole ten years in office willing to enact a single statute to restrain the abuses by union labor."

True, Roosevelt policy contributed to the growth of organized labor in the United States which now claims a membership of ten million men and women as compared to the meagre three and a half million prior to Roosevelt's first term in the White House. But the road on which John L. Lewis had to travel during the ten years was by no means smooth and easy. He has retained his leadership by sheer sagacity and grit through the ups and downs which none of his contemporaries could have endured. His struggle was made many times the harder because of the scheming master of the White House. Herein lies the second curious element of the strife. It has grown into a personal feud between the two men.

Space permits only a cursory account of this feud. In 1936, Lewis and his followers contributed a sum larger than those by any other individual or group into the elections campaign coffers of Franklin Roosevelt. The overwhelming victory of the incumbent New Deal was largely attributed to the labor support. And yet, as soon as the elections were over, Roosevelt bluntly reverted to his wonted tactic of playing off one leader against another in dealing with John Lewis. Roosevelt already saw in Lewis a dangerous rival and was determined to prevent the latter's rise to power.

To hold down his potential rival has always been Roosevelt's ruling urge. Other men had fallen victim to this wile of his. Notable among them were such men as Hugh S. Johnson, George N. Peek, Joseph Kennedy, and Paul V. McNutt. John Lewis alone has held his ground. There have been times when he nervously paced the floor of his Washington office, vehemently puffing cigar after cigar, while desperately trying to find a way out of a difficult situation. There have been days, weeks, and even months when he seemed entirely out of the running because of some formidable odds against him. But invariably he came back to annoy his tormentor. Now the feud is assuming the grimness of eat-or-be-eaten proportions.

Thirdly, both Roosevelt and Lewis draw heavily on America's rearmament pork barrel as the chief source of their power. As the prime mover of the rearmament program, Roosevelt has naturally taken the lion's share of its political benefits, thereby clinching the Third Term in 1940 elections. That was a bitter pill for Lewis to swallow. In that campaign, Lewis supported Wendell Willkie to the extent of betting his presidency of the Congress of Industrial Organization on the elections outcome. Defeated, he lived up to his pledge and resigned from the all-important post. Moreover, the initial impact of the rearmament boom did not favor the miners. Discontent smouldered everywhere within Lewis' labor camps. Fully two and a half years had to pass before Lewis could find an effective range for his comeback.

The fiery labor leader now sees an opening in his opponent's guard. He is sailing in to deliver effective punches where they hurt the most. Roosevelt's war is already a year and half old. Pearl Harbor debacle is still bitterly remembered but not yet avenged. Material stringency of the war is pinching the life of the American people everywhere and in increasing severity. Time has come when, as Roosevelt himself admitted in his radio speech on May 2, Lewis' men can bring about a national crisis of a major scale by claiming for themselves "the rightful share" of the wartime benefits. And this is the fourth element that sheds a curious light on the current scene. An appeal to patriotism evidently has little real effect on the miners' temper as the New York afternoon newspaper PM reports. A PM correspondent quotes "a typical miner" who declared:

"We know it's a very poor time to strike but we are absolutely entitled to wage increase. I've talked to fellows who have three or four boys in the army and all feel the same way." Another miner who has two sons in the armed forces was quoted as saying:

"My boys know I am doing right. My boys were miners, too, and they would do just what I'm doing now. Other miners have letters from their relatives in the service and all letters say we should fight to get what we need to live on."

Thus, the miners' current cry is a delayed claim for the share in America's rearmament pork barrel. But the irony of it all is that the pork barrel has ceased to be a magic contraption for buccaneer Roosevelt. It has turned into a powder keg of inflation. The miners' demand for two-dollar-a-day raise, six-day week, and time-an-a-half pay on the sixth day is likely to blow up the lid off the powder keg of the impending inflation. The so-called "Little Steel Formula" in wage control has been serving as this lid. For Roosevelt to discard it by acceding to Lewis' demand would invite an uncontrollable strike wave throughout the United States ultimately blowing up all the restraining devices for the wartime wage control.

Thus, it was no idle speculation when the Washington News declared in its editorial of May 4:

"Lewis is still trying to put himself above the government and above the law . . . if he gets away with it, then no union can be expected to keep the no-strike pledge or to acquiesce in the measures necessary to prevent inflation."

The charges of breaking promises have little to do with a case of this sort. Roosevelt himself has long been known as a man who has climbed the ladder of political influence by freely breaking pledges. Even the American people no longer take his words seriously when he gives but promises. Roosevelt himself often pleads that fulfilment of any public pledge is always contingent upon prevalent circumstances.

The outcome of the present bout between Roosevelt and Lewis will thus depend on how much real load their punches carry, how well these punches are timed, and precisely where the punches land. The opponents in the ring are two of the best political pugilists the world has known.

The bout:

The passage on May 5 of the Connally Bill by the United States Senate by a close vote of 63 to 60 again reveals the serious split in the public opinion of the United States regarding Roosevelt's labor policy. The bill, if enacted, will place in the President's hand a wide power which promises to intensify manyfold the fierceness of the present feud between Franklin Roosevelt and John L. Lewis.

The pending legislation seeks to empower the government to seize any plant or mine essential to war effort which is closed by labor dispute and to establish penalties for interference with government operation. The bill also authorizes the War Labor Board to step into any wage dispute threatening war production on its own authority and subpoena all parties involved in such a dispute. The Board would provide for terms and conditions to govern the relations and its decision would be final except as it may be subject to court review on questions of law. All these gives Roosevelt possible edge in the second round of the present bout. But then, the Congressional action would surely make the miners' determination grimmer than ever.

The bout has every promise of running into many more rounds. The ferocity of the battle will be intensified at each round. The bout is, to say the least, the most arresting of the sideshows of the present war.

A Xylophone Recital

Will be given by Yoichi Hiraoka at the Maison Franco-Japonaise, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokio, at 5 p.m., Tuesday, May 11. Saburo Takemura will accompany at the piano.

The program follows:

I.
1. Menuet et Tambourin . RAMEAU
2. Le coucou . . . . DAJUIN
3. Allegro Largo-Presto . . LECLAIR

II.
1. Raymond-ouverture . . THOMAS
2. Le cygne . . . . SAINT-SAENS
3. Le babillage . . . . GILLET
4. Farandole (de la suite "L'arlesienne") . . . . BIZET

Y.C.A.C. BADMINTON TEAM LOSES TO Y.B.C., 9 TO 5

Japanese Players Take 3 Games in Men's Doubles On Yokohama Court

In a badminton match held at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's court in Yokohama on Wednesday evening, the Yokohama Badminton Club shuttle team defeated the Club players by nine matches to five.

In the men's doubles, the visiting shuttlers swept through the series, three matches to one. Sato and Nakachi No. 1 pair for the visitors easily took the measure of Agajan and Harriss by the score of 15/7.

The winners took an early lead and with Sato playing brilliantly they ran out easy winners. The Club's third ranking pair scored the only victory for the home team, Weiss and da Silva defeating Matsuura and Ning by the one-sided score of 15 points to 2. Both of the Club representatives displayed steady form and completely outclassed their opponents. Hirota and Yasui defeated Eymard and Eastlake by a 17/7 score, while Hirota and Ning took the measure of Boixo and Kaufmann 15/8 to give their team a 3 to 1 lead.

In the ladies' doubles both teams divided honors by turning in a victory apiece. The strong No. 1 Club combination of Mrs. Weiss and Miss Prohaska toppled the visiting ladies' pair by the score of 15 points to 3. The visitors proved no match for the local girls who displayed brilliant form.

Mrs. Weiss crossed up the opposition with her accurate drop shots, while Miss Prohaska scored repeatedly with her hard smashes. The visitors evened the count in the next match when Miss Washimoto and Miss Kawamoto defeated the Club's No. 2 pair, Miss R. Eymard and Mrs. Kawaguchi by the score of 15/5. Honors were evenly divided in the mixed doubles with both teams each netting two points.

Miss Eymard and Agajan dropped a 15/5 match to Miss Washimoto and Sato, while Mrs. Kawaguchi and Eymard outscored Miss Kawamata and Hirota by the close score of 15 points to 14. Miss Ikehata and Yasui defeated Miss Prohaska and Harriss 15/9, while Mr. and Mrs. Weiss won easily from Miss Akayama and Ning with the score of 15/5. The visitors again proved to be superior in the singles events and they swept through to a three to one victory.

Sato, No. 1 player for the visitors, had little trouble in disposing of Eymard by a 11 to 2 score. The recently crowned Kanagawa Prefecture champion was in brilliant form and his remarkable placements and all round steadiness completely baffled Eymard. Agajan lost to Hirota 11 points to 10 in a game that was close all the way. Harriss took Yasui into camp by a 11/9 score in another ding-dong battle, while Nakachi scored the ninth and last point for his side by trimming Boixo by the one-sided score of 11 points to 4.

Handball, Hockey Planned

A Japanese-German sports meeting will be held this Sunday on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field starting from 10 a.m. Two handball games and three hockey matches will be played during the day, followed by a tea party for all the participants.

In the morning from 10 o'clock, the German second handball eleven will take on the Nihon Taiiku Semmon Gakko seconds followed by the first team match an hour later. The German first handball team will meet the powerful Taiiku Semmon Gakko firsts.

From 1 p.m., the hockey seconds will meet the Nippon Hockey Association O.B.'s, while the German boys' hockey team will take on the Yokohama Commercial High school side from 2 p.m.

The last match of the day will be the German first hockey team versus the All-Kanto eleven, the bully off being scheduled for 3 p.m. sharp. Both teams are fielding a powerful team for the last match of the season and the standard of play will probably be very high.

The teams follow:

"German second handball team: Ketel, M. Fachtmann, Niggemann, H. Bernstein, Rapp, Jesselsen, Rothe, Krajewicz, Luedde-Neurath (captain), Strobel and Wiessner.

German first handball team: Mosaner, Weber, F. Handge, H. Bernstein, O. Schmidt (captain), Soff, Speringer, Oehmichen, Koeger, Hempel and R. Bernstein.

Hockey seconds: Meisinger, L. Fachtmann, Vogt, Ackenhausen (captain), Wilsing, Correns, Henn, Piper, Mosler, Bergmann and Sonnesschein.

Referee: Glombik.

Boys' hockey team: Antosch, N. Bellstedt, K. Rudel, Seelheim, H. Crome, R. Langheim (captain), Kempen, G. Rapp, D. Koenig, Ketal and Bernstorff.

Referee: Dohm.

First hockey team: Meisinger, Edgar Levedag, Burmester (captain), Bellstedt, Dr. Engel, Fehlen, I. G. Schuette, Edu Levedag, Pekrun, Dohm and W. Schuette.

Referee: Glombik.

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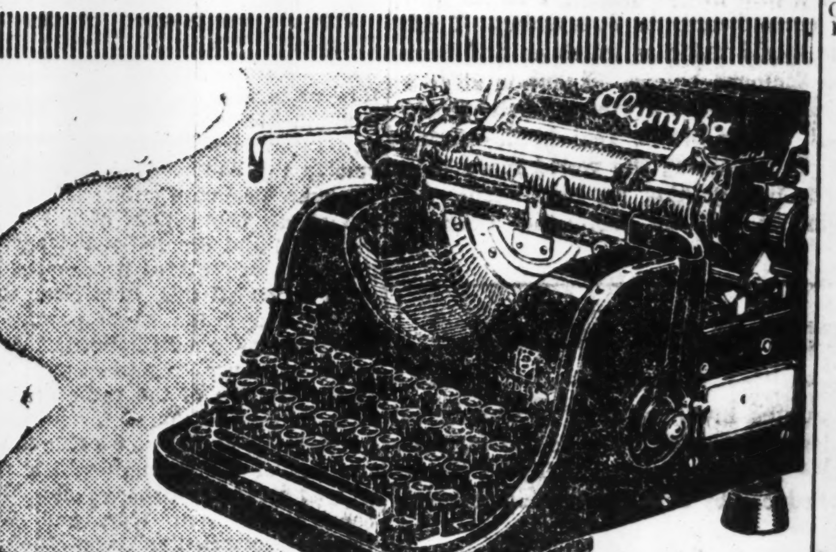

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1943

Philippine Milestones

I

May 7 will, in years to come, be remembered as one of the most important days in the entire history of the Philippines and in the history of all East Asia as well. For on May 7, 1942, Corregidor fell to signify the end of alien tyranny; and on May 7, 1943—today, the visit of the Japanese Prime Minister Hideki Tojo signifies that the new hope of a free Philippines is about to be realized.

Both dates are milestones of the greatest significance in the course of Philippine history, and both mark closely related successive stages along the same path to the realization of the true national destiny of the Philippines. The fall of Corregidor cleared the debris which had to be removed before the work of construction could be launched in full force; the visit of Prime Minister Tojo to inspect the work of construction and his promise of what lies in the future attest to the phenomenal progress which has already been made within the brief span of a year. Both offer lessons which can well be taken to heart by the Filipino people to facilitate and accelerate the full attainment of their long desired goal.

II

The fall of Corregidor obviously signified the end of American influence in the Philippines, but it means more than just that. It offers a lesson on the nature of American power. For forty years the island fortress of Corregidor symbolized the false myth of American invincibility. The rule of the Western intruders over Asiatic peoples—whether of the British over Malaya, or the Dutch over the East Indies, or the Americans over the Philippines—rested not on real ability and merit but upon a colossal bluff. With an initial superiority in firearms, these invaders established a reputation of invincibility, and that reputation of invincibility they built up into a doctrine of superiority, a doctrine which had no basis in morality or ethics. Once that doctrine was established, however, these intruders utilized it to their own advantage for all it was worth to rule over and exploit the peoples of Asia.

Corregidor—like Singapore—was a symbol which kept afresh this myth of the invincibility and superiority of the alien rulers. Corregidor, boasted the Americans, would never fall. It would defy any assault no matter how long sustained. And true enough, so far as material and physical power could make it, Corregidor was made impregnable. In armaments, equipment, supplies, and ingenuity, it was as invincible as any ordinary human force could make it. No wonder it came to be identified in the minds of Americans and Filipinos alike with the concept of American superiority!

But a year ago Corregidor fell. It fell because it was based on the erroneous worship of material power. Against the spiritual power of the Japanese, the greatest monument of American strength could not hold out. Against the truth preached by Japan that Asia should belong to the Asiatics alone, the hollow pretensions of the Americans and the British and the Dutch of their right to rule over Asia have been blasted. And thus the fall of Corregidor opened the way for the eventual attainment of real independence by the Philippines. It points the lesson that the New Philippines, if it is to win and attain true independence, must be based not on the false American principles symbolized by Corregidor, but should be inspired by the spiritual truths typified by the Japanese conquerors of Corregidor.

III

The present visit of Prime Minister Tojo to Manila and his statements of yesterday over which the Filipino people are rejoicing today signify a new stage of development along the path of Philippine national destiny, a new stage of development which follows logically upon the fall of Corregidor. For this visit and the views which General Tojo has expressed bring definitely closer the day when the ultimate goal of real independence for the Philippines will become a reality. This visit means that Japan is taking practical and tangible measures to help the Philippines along in the direction of their goal, and the fact that no less a personage than the Prime Minister of Japan has gone to inspect the situation of the New Philippines in person and to exchange views with the leaders there attest to the energy and sincerity behind the efforts of Japan.

Just how the progress of the Philippines to the ultimate goal of complete independence can be still further accelerated has been clearly pointed out by Prime Minister Tojo. It lies in abandoning as quickly as possible whatever vestiges of the false American influence there still remain and in realizing the true destiny of the Philippines as an Asiatic nation. Such a realization of the true historical position of the Philippines as an Asiatic nation naturally means the intensification of cooperation with Japan to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere along with all the other neighboring Asiatic nations. It means forsaking the false leadership of distant aliens and returning to the historic and racial ties with the kindred peoples of this part of the world.

As Prime Minister Tojo has aptly pointed out, "centuries ago the Philippines and Japan enjoyed close intercourse in trade and communications. Racially as well as in thought these two peoples closely resemble each other, having characteristically Oriental traits. In the light of this fact as well as in their geographical propinquity, it is only natural that they should cooperate in their endeavors for the progress of East Asia."

It was indeed a tragedy that the Americans, through their alien rule, strove to split asunder the natural relations between the neighboring Japanese and Filipino peoples. It was all a part of the general policy of the Western invaders of Asia to keep the various Asiatic peoples separate so as to make them more easy preys of Western exploitation. Fortunately, however, thanks to the victory of the Japanese Forces, that day is ended. The departure of the Filipinos from the ways of other Orientals was but a temporary aberration. Once more the Filipinos are about to return to their rightful place as a great Asiatic nation, to live and work with other Asiatic peoples.

It is a cause for rejoicing that Prime Minister Tojo has been fit to comment on the commendable progress along the proper path taken by the New Philippines under the able and wise leadership of Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas and his associates. It means that Prime Minister Tojo has been strengthened in the conviction which he has expressed previously that progress along these lines will be such as to enable Japan to help the Philippines speedily attain the full consummation of independence.

Thus May 7, 1942, the date of the fall of Corregidor, and today—one year after—the occasion of the memorable visit of Prime Minister Tojo—both have become important dates to be celebrated by the Filipinos and all their Asiatic friends as significant milestones on the road of Philippine national destiny.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . . .

In my early years, I did not know that my sight had become impaired. The first day when, by chance, I put on a pair of eye-glasses I found that I had suddenly come nearer to everything. I felt I had gained the world twice as much as had been given to me the moment before. There is such a thing as coming to the nearer presence of the world through the soul. It is like a real home-coming into this world. It is gaining the world more than can be measured—like gaining an instrument, not merely by having it, but by producing upon it music.

A Year Ago Today

May 7, 1942

The much-vaunted invulnerability of Corregidor in the Philippines was proved false, as the fortress, firmly entrenched by the American-Filipino troops was completely reduced by Japanese attacking forces today.

* * *

Hitting furiously at the over-confident attitude of the American and British people, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Herbert Evatt, at a press conference in London, harshly criticized their shortsighted tendency to underestimate Japan's enormous strength. In five months, he pointed out, Japan had not only taken complete possession of one of the richest empires in all history but had securely laid her base in Singapore, destroying all arguments about Japan's long line of communication.

* * *

Feeling keenly the severe shortage of numerous war materials, the United States Government not only tightened its control of petrol throughout the country, but also placed severe restrictions on the consumption of rubber, iron and steel.

* * *

Unable to hold their own against severe Japanese onslaughts, Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Chief of Staff of the Chungking army, and other Chungking military leaders recently fled toward their rear base in Burma.

* * *

Crack Japanese military planes today spiritedly bombed Kanchow and Yushan, important enemy bases in Kiangsi Province, while other Japanese planes conducted raids on Kienow, strategic enemy center in Fukien Province. Japanese Army aircraft also conducted raids upon Hengyang, Yuanling and Chinkiang, enemy bases in Hunan Province.

UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES GIVEN BY JAPANESE RULE TO JAVANESE

Freed From Dutch Oppression, Java's Inhabitants Show Eagerness to Cooperate With Administration

By TAKEHARU TAKENO
(From the Kokusai Hyoron)

Part I

"That day, in only a day, they had fled out of our reach, and despite all the threats on our part, we could do naught with them." Thus later confessed one Dutch official of the situation on March 8, 1942, the memorable day of the landing of the Japanese Imperial Forces on Java. Despite all the attempts of the old Dutch administration to withhold the information of the arrival of the Japanese troops, the brilliant achievements of our landing parties spread like fire from corner to corner of the islands, from lip to lip, as those who witnessed the historic event from the heights of the ancient fortress told of the wonders which they had seen. Then, the native peoples, who had been as still as the rocks by the roadside, rose in a wave, truly becoming "oxen," the symbol of their race.

The Hollanders, who had held full sway in the East Indies for 340 years, were fated to be driven from there in one day. Of course, their influences in the agricultural and engineering fields, their cultural and spiritual imprints on the peoples will not be easily erased. But the inevitable fate of these "exploiting men" who made no attempt to sincerely understand those whom they ruled, will always remain in the pages of history as a perfectly natural fact.

It will not be wrong to place the Indonesians first on the list of the races who, in the occupied areas of the South, harbored the strongest sentiments of friendship toward Japan. Eight hundred years ago, the King reigning over eastern Java, allegedly prophesied, "When 800 years will have passed in time, from the direction that the sun rises will come a race of people like us, who will bring the greatest prosperity to our land." And from the time of the brilliant victory of the Japanese over the Russians, among these peoples there had been growing a stronger and stronger hope and anticipation of our arrival to fulfill the words of the "Great Prophesy."

On the faces of all those who welcomed our troops with the Flag of the Rising Sun in their hands was beaming happiness, as if to say: "We have awaited you. With your arrival, we shall be resurrected." It is no wonder that the Dutch exclaimed, "It is unavoidable in recent wars that there be bloody conflict between the conqueror and the conquered, but what has happened here? What is the source of this mystery?" Yes, they had attributed this strange occurrence to the "Mystery of the East."

However, the deeper the feeling of esteem and love, the more must we, as leaders, recognize our responsibilites toward them, for we have actually seen before us, the inevitable fate of an administration which had failed to understand the feeling of those whom they governed.

Winning of War Foremost

For the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, the first and foremost task before us is the winning of the war. And this has been the basic consideration in the mission of the military rule in the Southern area, which is the guaranteeing of public safety, the immediate acquisition of all vital materials; and the self-sufficiency of the Army in the area it occupies. In order to do all this, it is clear that the full cooperation of the peoples in these regions is most important. And, in the endeavors to protect and foster the welfare of the races of East Asia, who had suffered for so many hundreds of years, are we able to see the rise of the strength which will so well serve its purpose today. "Reconstruction from War, and War from Reconstruction" was said of just such a situation. For the realization of our great ideal, we Japanese subjects, as leaders must remember the dispassionate and scientific insight, as well as the magnanimous charity which are demanded of us.

Before expounding further on the duties of the military administration, let me first present here a few observances on the racial characteristics and environments of the Javanese peoples.

1. Speaking candidly, the Indonesians at present are politically, economically, and culturally not able to cope with the storm which has spread over the world. And this fact has been recognized by them, too, for a month after the occupation of Java, one vernacular paper said: "Truthfully speaking, we were at a loss as to how we should proceed, how we should live. We were overflowing with our strong desire to cooperate with the Japanese Forces, but did not know how we could convey that feeling to them. This was all due to the fact that in the past, we had no experience with war, and had no true understanding of the meaning of war. But gradually, we are beginning to find our path."

Perhaps their weakness lies in their geographical position, which has placed them too far away to feel directly the pulse of the conflicts of the past. They have been frequently praised as an unsophisticated and good-natured people, but on the other hand, it may be said that this "naivete" comes, not from having undergone the trials of life, but from a simplicity due to the utter lack of experiences of that sort.

Suffered Exploitation

2. Ninety per cent of the total population tilling the land had been exploited and oppressed by the Dutch, American and British capitalistic interests. However, seven per cent of them form the strata known as the intellectual class, including many who have been educated abroad, mainly in Holland. Compared to their cultural life, the existence of the rest may be called one of twentieth century slavery. The vital necessity for the immediate training and education of the leaders of New Java lies in their need in the closing of this great gap.

3. The almost religious pro-Japanese feeling of the native population, a racial and geographical sentiment of common fortune, may even be called instinctive. Pointing to the sun-burnt arms of the Japanese soldiers and then looking at their own, they exclaimed, "Sama, sama" (same, same). For, they were dumbfounded by the fact that a race of the same color as they should in one day strike down the Dutch, who had oppressed them for so long. But this was not true of all for some rejoiced more in the anticipation of the early arrival of an abundance of inexpensive commodities, which they knew the Japanese made.

4. Though the East Indies has been divided into administrative areas of Java, Celebes, Sumatra and Borneo, the Military Administration is doing its utmost to convey to the various racial groups the fact that the War of Greater East Asia is being fought to bring about the rise of the various countries as one great body.

Thus, one can see that even in the case of the Javanese, who have been called the "best" native group in the South, there are quite a few problems, illustrating the difficulties to be coped with and the importance of our racial policy.

No, it is not merely a question of understanding, construction, or study. In the war now being fought, there is not "doing over," and in the political fields is this equally true.

The "quality" of the human resources is important, but the "quantity" plays an even greater part in the fate of that race. The 50,000,000 Javanese, who comprise 70 per cent of the total population of the East Indies, live in an area half that of Japan, and if they maintain their present rate of increase, they will reach some 100,000,000 within 30 years. This is a strength not to be ignored.

Work for Javanese Welfare

How has our Military Administration functioned, and how are they guiding the native population today? In the first official declaration of the new administration, issued on March 7, 1942, the first article says: "The Imperial Japanese Forces, while providing for the progressive well-being of the East Indian peoples, who are of the same race and descent, wish at the same time to conform with the principle of mutual defense of Greater East Asia, to protect the co-existence and co-prosperity of the resident peoples. A military administration is being established in the occupied areas of the East Indies in order to maintain public peace and order for the safety of all in the continuance of the various enterprises." Also later articles emphasized that the authority of all loyal officials, the life and fortunes of all law-abiding citizens, and all existing religious groups would be respected.

Here are two examples of the sincere desire on the part of the Japanese to work together with the Javanese for their welfare.

Lieutenant-General Imamura, in his instruction to native students on July 10, 1942, declared, "We elder brothers, together with you younger brothers, strongly wish for the provision of happiness of the 50,000,000 Javanese people. And for that, there is a need for a heart to heart understanding between us. . . Your future is entirely changed from that of the time of Dutch rule, and for those with ability, there is an unlimited opportunity; those deserving it will be able to reach the highest official positions, where they will be able to work toward the happiness and well-being of their fellow men."

Also, in the explanation of the military form of administration, there is this provision that "it is the deepest desire of the Army to have the resident population find their respective positions, and to have them display their full abilities in that position."

All machineries of government under that of the provinces have been entrusted to native leaders. A new system of 17 provinces and two states under native princes has been established, which are the highest seats of government. The military administration headquarters consists of eight sections—general affairs, internal affairs, justice, police, finance, industries, communications and propaganda. Justice, education, money circulation, production, and other organs are being carried out under native management, and 15 of the 18 cities now have native mayors as compared to two figurehead native mayor at the time of Dutch rule.

(To Be Concluded)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Hirata Atsutane

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part V

Peasant risings were reported here and there, and the repressive measures taken to suppress and punish them were cruel in the extreme; and they only served to make the situation worse and worse. Legislations imposing new burdens on the shoulders of the peasantry grew heavier each year till many farmers deserted or lost their lands and took to other vocations. So at last in 1777 a law was passed forbidding farmers to become mechanics or domestic servants or otherwise change their occupation.

As if nature were jealous of the political misdeeds, she sent calamity after calamity to frighten both rulers and ruled. In 1778 there was a great eruption in Oshima, Izu, causing widespread damages to life and property, while in the same year the report of Russians and other foreigners illegally appearing in the seas near Yedo spread all over the land like a terrible ghost story, and this unpleasant story about foreign perils continued to be heard ever since until it culminated in the advent of Perry in 1853. The Kanto district was the scene of an unprecedented flood in 1780; in 1783 occurred the great eruption of Mt. Asama which caused over 30,000 deaths; and this was followed by the still more dreadful nation-wide famines of Tenmei (1783-4). In 1786 the whole of Kanto was again visited by a flood such as was never before experienced in this part, as a result of which the long-reigning Premier Tanuma was fired, disgraced and all but ruined.

Sadanobu's Reforms

The scandalous Tanuma regime was followed by the enlightened reformatory rule of the astute statesman, Matsudaira Sadanobu, who as the Premier and personal adviser of the young 11th Shogun, Iyenari had in some measure retrieved the evils accomplished by his predecessors, though their lingering effects were never altogether eradicated. His rule is famous in history as the reform of Kansei (1789-1801), and though he remained in active office for seven years, he had carried out in these years enough reforms in every branch of the administration, from education down to the everyday customs of common people to stamp upon his age a profound impression which is remembered to this day. In the first year of Kansei (1789) he issued twice over economy edicts, calling upon the people to observe thrift, industry, simple life, etc., himself setting a good example of such virtues in his private and official life. But one of the fatal mistakes he was guilty of in his wholesale reform program was in connection with the famous "Prohibition of Heresies" (which was the exclusive encouragement of the orthodox Confucian learning of the Shushi school to the exclusion of all other branches of Confucianism) carried out in 1790. With this subject we must deal at some length by and by because it had a far-reaching effect, least dreamed of by the reformer himself, in arousing a nation-wide reaction on the part of followers of "heretic" learning, including men like Hirata himself, and also in arousing that fierce revival of classical learning which finally proved the bane of the Shogunate system itself. In the third year of Kansei (1791) a fearful hurricane blew over the whole land, and in the following year (1792) the Russian peril actually assailed Yezo or Hokkaido, and in the same year, as if to add insult to injury the "eccentric" scholar Hayashi Shihei published the famous book "Kaikoku Heidan" in which he warned the Government that the river in Yedo was in direct communication with the Thames and the Mississippi from which the dread foreign perils were bound to come some day; for which, by the way, the author was severely punished with imprisonment by no less a ruler than the liberal statesman Sadanobu himself. Such roughly was the world into which Hirata Atsutane was born, and he was 16 years old in 1792 when the last-mentioned event—publication of Hayashi's book—took place.

(To Be Continued)

CHINA PLAYS SIGNIFICANT ROLE AS CHIEF PURVEYOR OF SUPPLIES

Nanking Is Determined to Fight Out War of Greater East Asia to Final Victory With Japan

By LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RIHACHIRO BANZAI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part II

In the meantime, China's internal condition was being seriously disturbed, the movement for the restoration of the China dynasty and the revolutionary movement flaring up once more. Dr. Sun Yat-sen organized a military government to push the revolution. The revolutionary movement spread to Hunan, and Tuan Chi-jui, Yuan's successor, dispatched the northern army to the scene to quell the revolutionary disturbances. In the midst of this confusion, the Allied Powers in the World War attempted to induce China to join in the war aginst Germany and Austria.

China declared war against these nations on August 14, 1917 for no other purpose than to regain its lost national rights and prestige. As a result, it repudiated all the treaty relations as well as the Boxer Uprising agreements with Germany and Austria. The Allied Powers recognized the Chinese desire to suspend the payment of the Boxer indemnity and to raise the tariff rate.

Moreover, China presented various conditions desired as compensation for declaring war against Germany and Austria and it exchanged memoranda with the Powers concerned on the matter. According to these memoranda, the Powers were to agree to the suspension of payments of the Boxer indemnity for five years and to permit it to raise the rate of its custom tariff. The Allied Powers ultimately complied with this Chinese wish. This restoration of lost national rights was to China by no means negligible.

China's attitude toward the present World War in one way or the other is bound to have a far-reaching consequence, causing various problems to crop up to affect the relation between that counttry and Japan. And every one of these problems has an important bearing upon the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

Ties Strengthened

China declared war against the United States and Britain on January 9, this year, about 13 months since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. This was followed by a joint declaration by Japan and China for the prosecution of the war in close collaboration. To live up to the spirit of the joint declaration, Japan returned to China the concessions it held and waived its extraterritorial right in that country, and the two Governments signed the agreement to that effect to strengthen the tie between them.

Under this arrangement, the relation between Japan and China in the Greater East Asia War has become definitely clarified. The two nations are now prepared to carry out the war in close cooperation against their common enemies for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere on the moral basis. We pay our sincere respects to China for having taken the momentous step on its own initiative to participate in the war.

The fact that China made strenuous efforts on the occasion of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 and again during the first World War for the restoration of its lost national rights is in complete harmony with our ideology of establishing the new order in Greater East Asia. By participating in the war, China has attained the object of regaining its lost national rights.

We must face squarely the many obstacles lying in our way for the attainment of our object. We have to remove these obstacles, and the sooner we succeed in removing them, the sooner will the war be brought to a successful conclusion.

It is apparent that the first and foremost obstacle, with which we are confronted, is the Chungking and the Yenan political powers. These political powers are allies of the United States and Britain and have been resisting us. To them, our declarations, be they ever so sincere and true, are not acceptable. Since such is the case, there is no other solution of the problem except armed conflict.

Resistance against Japan for the salvation of China is the slogan of these political powers. Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, they have been reduced to virtual military satraps, being controlled and manipulated by the distorted American and British propaganda to such an extent that they are now losing their mental faculty. To remove them, appeal to force is inevitable.

Defeated at Every Turn

These political powers have sustained crushing defeat in every conflict with the Japanese Army. Although, as a result, the people under their jurisdiction have been plunged into the depth of misery, these leaders have been carrying on the hopeless campaign so that they might amass a fortune in the name of their country's salvation. Taking advantage of this situation, the United States and Britain have been attempting to disturb the peace and order of Greater East Asia.

The most important part China can play in the Greater East Asia War is to make supreme efforts as a commissariat. China's participation in the war is most significant and far-reaching in the sense that its duties as the purveyor of supplies have become magnified.

The retrocession of Japan's concessions to China and relinquishment of its extraterritorial right in that country have already been consummated. In the future, therefore, China must see to it that the Japanese nationals in that country may live and carry on their business in perfect freedom and security. For this purpose, the police service must be perfected and the administrative system must be operated efficiently.

In the final analysis, the maintenance of peace and order is most important. It is for this reason that such movements as the peace movement for creating model zones and the movement for strengthening the maintenance of peace and order, for which the training of leaders was repeatedly undertaken recently by the National Government at Nanking and the North China Political Council, must be strengthened to bring about the desired effect.

In order to make China a supply station the National Government must see to it that its productive power is expanded to increase production of necessary articles to meet the demands of the time because the maintenance of peace and order and the increased production of required articles are the two most vital functions of the etape zone.

Foundation Must Be Sound

It goes without saying that the foundation of financial administration must be sound in order to gain an effective result from the work in the etape zone. From this consideration, the proper adjustment of the currency circulation system must also be effected. This problem has a very important bearing on welding the relation between Japan and China.

Immediately following the declaration of war, the National Government at Nanking organized the Supreme National Defense Council, reorganized the central and local administrative systems, and expanded the Military Affairs Committee. It also made all possible efforts for guiding various administrative machineries and social and political organizations to have them function efficiently to meet the demand of the new situation. It was entirely fitting and proper for the National Government to have taken such commendable steps to meet the exigency of the time.

It is important for China to train soldiers for the development of powerful military strength, but for the time being I firmly believe that the National Government at Nanking can best serve the cause of the Greater East Asia War by efficiently handling the business of etape zones. We most strongly desire that the National Government may follow this course.

I am confident that the Chinese leaders, who are determined to fight out the War of Greater East Asia to final victory in cooperation with Japan, realizing that they have accomplished the aim of regaining the lost national rights to the fullest measure, will make use of these rights justly and cooperate with Japan for the construction of the new order in East Asia. It must not lose this opportunity to work out its national destiny to a successful end by fighting against such obstacles as America, Britain, and the Chungking and Yenan political powers.

(End)

ENOSHIMA

By M. K.

There is a village by the circling
  sea,
Girt round with pines, beneath
  which violets sleep,
Lulled by the tuneful music of the
  deep.
And there are cold black crags,
  where restlessly
The wintry waves, sobbing eter-
  nally,
Dash out their little lives in sense-
  less pain
And then resolve into the deep
  again,
Breaking, as aching hearts must,
  silently.
And there is shining sand, gray
  shining sand,
And there are floating clouds
  across the sky,
Like shapes of angels seen in
  childhood's days.
And dimly, through the thin blue
  summer haze,
For those who seaward gaze un-
  wearingly,
There rises in the cloudless dis-
  tance—land.

Fight on to the Last, Drive the Blood Suckers from the East!

Nippon Times
Evening

Hold Aloft the Banner Of Holy War and Common Prosperity

No. 15,844 | TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1943 | 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 | Price 8 Sen

HAILS YEAR OF P.I. PROGRESS

In News Spotlight

Tojo's Name Signifies Freedom For P.I., Declares Manila Mayor

Filipinos Will Never Forget Visit Of Japan's Prime Minister; Islanders' Confidence in Mighty Nippon Mounts

Yomiuri-Hochi

MANILA, May 6.—The very name of General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister of Japan, signifies of all Filipinos their emancipation, declared Mayor Leon G. Quinto of Manila today, in expressing his impression of Prime Minister Tojo and his visit to Manila.

"The people of the Philippines will never forget the visit of Prime Minister Tojo," declared Mayor Quinto. "This morning's citizens' mass meeting at the Luneta Park is eloquent testimony of the sentiment of the entire people. On that occasion, 300,000 people had assembled, but not a single one of them was forced to come.

"We knew Prime Minister Tojo through the media of newspapers and the radio, but at this morning's meeting we actually saw him and heard him speak. That has immensely heightened the people's confidence in Japan.

"If our former cooperation with Japan was 70 per cent, for instance, it has been heightened to 99 per cent by the visit of the Prime Minister of Japan.

"Prime Minister Tojo smilingly appeared before us, without any guard. Thus, the people have learned how he is deeply concerned about the independence of the Philippines and how he is confiding in us.

"In Japan, he is called 'Our Tojo', but to the Filipinos his very name signifies the emancipation of the Philippines. Welcoming Prime Minister Tojo, we sincerely hope that we will quickly build up our qualification for independence."

Press Comments

Friday, May 7

ASAHI—Italy's Resolve
MAINICHI—Significance of Visit
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Tojo's Visit to P.I.

Italy's Resolve

ASAHI—A conference of the leaders of the Fascist Party was held on May 5 at Rome. Carlo Scorza, the new secretary of the party, announced at the meeting the party's resolve to lead the people on to victory. After the session, Il Duce Benito Mussolini, amid the ovation of the great crowds that gathered before the Venezia Palace, addressed them (1) promising final victory to the Italian people (2) expressing his resolve that Italy shall never cease until Africa is wrested back and (3) hoping that the Italian people will renew their determination to fight until final victory is won.

So long as Premier Mussolini is the soul of the Fascist Party and the party embodies the aspirations of the Italian nation, the resolve he expressed is the resolve of all Italy. The rise or fall of Italy hinges on the manner in which this resolve is carried out. In view of the terrific fighting that has developed in Tunisia in the last few weeks, Premier Mussolini has taken a timely step insisting on a fresh resolve to fight to a finish.

That Mateur, a strategic point between Bizerta and Tunis on the Tunisian front in which Italy at present is most interested, has fallen into anti-Axis hands must be, even if only temporarily, a blow to the German-Italian forces but their determination to hold the northern section of Tunisia remains, of course, unshaken and we may expect at any moment a stubborn counter-offensive all along the line.

Already on April 13, the war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, London, attributed to the anti-Axis headquarters a plan to make the German-Italian forces withdraw from Africa by May 1 and even surmised that if the North African campaign did not end by the end of April it would be doubtful whether a second front could be formed this year at all. It is not yet clear, of course, whether speculations are correct or not but the unexpected slowing-up of the anti-Axis operations are liable to affect their general plan of campaign.

At any rate, the expression of its indomitable fighting spirit by Italy which recently effected a wartime strengthening of its Government and carried out a major shakeup in the executive staff of the Fascist Party is sufficient to reassure its allies of its unflagging morale and we hope that good luck will attend the German-Italian forces fighting on the Tunisian front.

Significance of Visit

MAINICHI—The Manila citizens' mass meeting to welcome Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in its resolution expresses the undying gratitude of the Philippine people to the great Empire of Japan for its chivalrous guidance and unprecedented policy of enlightenment extended to the Philippines and Filipinos. We regard this resolution as an unreserved and spontaneous expression of the convictions animating Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Philippine Executive Commission, and all other intelligent people of the Philippines.

As Prime Minister Tojo stated at the meeting, this great war is a holy war in which 1,000,000,000 souls of Greater East Asia are constructing a new Greater East Asia on the basis of true morality. Japan is undertaking a work unprecedented in history in staking its very national fortunes for the realization of a plan of such heroic scale. It is only natural that the Philippines and Filipinos, liberated from the exploitation and oppression of the United States through the skilled strategy and valiant fighting of the Imperial Forces, should have so readily taken on the task of collaborating with Japan for the construction of a new Greater East Asia as a member of the great Asiatic confederation.

In order that the Philippines and Filipinos may discharge their historic mission, they must, as Prime Minister Tojo has pointed out, purge themselves as quickly as possible of whatever vestiges of Americanism remaining with them and to nurture among themselves the robust and progressive ways which are the fountainhead of all national greatness and to return to the true state of a Greater East Asia nation. It is a matter for rejoicing, therefore, to see this being steadily achieved by the Philippines and Filipinos.

The Prime Minister has, for the second time since last year, promised the Philippines the honor of independence if it understands the true intention of Japan and gives positive collaboration in Japan's policies. That Japan carries out its promises boldly in the face of whatever impediments there may arise has been demonstrated in the case of China.

Thus, the independence of the Philippines now solely rests on the earnestness and application of the Filipinos toward that goal. We are convinced that the visit of Prime Minister Tojo to the Philippines has engendered added enthusiasm among

(Continued on Page 2)

Filipinos Prepared to Cooperate In War Aim, Says Interior Head

Domei

MANILA, May 6.—The whole Filipino people are now firmly determined not only to cooperate closer with Japan for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, but also to make epochal economic progress with the Filipino's own initiative and efforts, Jose P. Laurel, Secretary of the Department of the Interior of the Philippines Executive Commission, declared in his opening address at the national rally held at the Luneta Park this morning.

"Being greatly interested in the promotion of the welfare and happiness of the Philippines," Mr. Laurel said, "Your Excellency in January last assured us that in the event of the Filipino's cooperating fully with Japan and fulfiling their share of the responsibility for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan would grant us, in the nearest possible future, the national status long cherished by us."

For this assurance, he said, the entire 18,000,000 Filipinos now tender their heartfelt appreciation.

The Secretary of the Interior also said that public peace and order in the Philippine Islands have now been restored with the support and leadership of the Japanese Army and the Military Administration.

"In other aspects of the daily life of the Filipinos, marked improvements have been made," he added.

Vargas Reiterates Aim to Establish New Asiatic Order

Domei

MANILA, May 6.—"Eighteen million people of the Philippines, in close collaboration with the people of Japan and also with the rest of the nations of Greater East Asia, are firmly resolved to forge ahead to establish a New Asiatic Order," declared Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Philippines Executive Commission, in an address delivered on Thursday at a banquet given by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the Manila Hotel.

Rising from his chair, Chief Vargas first said: "It is indeed a great honor and pleasure to all Filipinos to be able to meet Your Excellency Prime Minister Tojo on our own soil. Not only myself but all the Filipinos as well are deeply impressed and moved by your visit here in spite of your busy life.

People Were Impressed

"Ever since the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, our people have received tremendous favors from Your Excellency. In January last year when the fierce fighting was still going on here in the Philippines, Your Excellency, in the Imperial Diet, expressed Japan's magnanimous intention of allowing independence to the Philippines which deeply impressed and permeated into the minds of our people as demonstrating Japan's noble idea.

"Then when Your Excellency again reassured us of giving independence early this year, it served to augment our implicit confidence in the Japanese Empire and also to strengthen the Filipinos' determination to devote their whole energy to the realization of their long-cherished desire of becoming independent.

"Your Excellency's personal visit here this time is an eloquent manifestation of Japan's sincerity in wishing the welfare of all the Filipinos. It is a well-known fact that the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, coupled with the strenuous efforts and guidance of Your Excellency and the self-sacrificing spirit of all the Japanese people have brought about the brilliant victories in the current war. We have done what little we could toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but we are now more than even determined to redouble our efforts toward this end.

"On this sacred and historic occasion, I, on behalf of the entire Philippine nation, assure Your Excellency that 18,000,000 Filipinos, with undaunted spirit, will fully cooperate with the Japanese toward the establishment of a New Order in this part of the globe. I trust that the realization of the establishment of such a New Order will bring about a sense of public morality, justice, peace and prosperity to all the races of Greater East Asia, and simultaneously that it will give glory and deep emotion to all mankind."

Vargas Visits Tojo

Domei

MANILA, May 6.—Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, and Executive secretaries of the commission

(Continued on Page 2)

British Mainland Raided

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—The Luftwaffe raided Reading during broad daylight yesterday, it was announced by the British Air Ministry today, according to a report from London.

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—German air units bombed the city of Rugby, west of London, in broad daylight on Tuesday and considerable damages were caused, the British Air Ministry announced today.

The city of Rugby has a population of about 100,000 and is a center of machine and weaving industries.

U.S. General Killed

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—Major-General Charles Bart, Chief of Staff of the United States Forces in Europe, was killed in an airplane accident at Iceland on May 3, the Headquarters of United States Forces in Europe announced today.

It may be recalled that previously the United States Headquarters announced the death of Lieutenant-General Frank Andrews, Commander-in-Chief of the United States army in Europe in the same airplane accident.

HORI BLASTS UNFAIR STAND OF PERUVIANS

Law to Expropriate Nippon Property Said Uncivilized Measure

The unfair attitude adopted by the Peruvian Government toward the resident Japanese, manifested in the expropriation of their enterprises in Peru was blasted by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information at the regular interview with foreign correspondents this morning.

Mr. Hori's statement follows:

"Since their rupture of diplomatic relations with Japan in January last year, the Peruvian Government have taken various measures of economic pressure against resident Japanese. They have ordered the compulsory removal of a part of the Japanese from their established homes and, in collusion with the United States, the deportation of several hundreds of leading Japanese to the latter country for internment.

"In addition to these measures of maltreatment, they have recently promulgated an order that agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and all other enterprises under the management of resident Japanese be compulsorily transferred to Peruvians and, in case such transfers are not completed by May 31, that they be expropriated by the Government.

Forgets Past Benefits

"Despite the fact that these Japanese residents have contributed enormously to the economic development of Peru during their 40 years of residence in that country as law-abiding, upright people, the Peruvian Government, since the outbreak of the present war, have, on no substantial grounds whatever, branded these very people who have done so much for the enrichment and progress of Peruvian life as harmful to the national interest.

"Despite the fact that they have gone through revolutions, mob riots and other disturbances and have patiently suffered the consequent damages to life and property, dutifully obeying the laws of their adopted country, yet the Peruvian Government have conceived of no other reward but to consider them dangerous to the maintenance of law and order and have brought to bear upon them the severe pressure already referred to above.

"Far from satisfied with these severe steps they now propose to

(Continued on Page 2)

Aoki Arrives in Java; Pleased With Progress

Mainichi

DJAKARTA, May 6.—Kazuo Aoki, Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who is now on an inspection tour of the Southern Regions, arrived in Djakarta at 10:30 a.m. today, and paid a visit to the Headquarters of the Imperial Forces.

Mainichi

DJAKARTA, May 5.—Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki and his party arrived at Jokja on Monday from Bandoeng.

During an interview with newspapermen at the Asahi Hotel, Minister Aoki spoke as follows:

"The reconstruction of Java has progressed very satisfactorily. The greatest problem facing the Military Administration is the question of the treatment toward the native inhabitants.

"As Java is the center of the East Indies, the racial question in Java will have very extensive effects. Until I came here, I wondered how far the native inhabitants were confiding in the Japanese and how they were cooperating with us.

"However, on coming here I found that the relations between the Japanese and the native people are very satisfactory, especially is it so in the industrial field.

"Compared with other regions in the southern occupied area, Java is rich in various supplies, and the people are really cooperating with us.

"Then, commodity prices in Java have been stabilized and it is my desire to see that this condition will be maintained."

P.I. Tots Hail Tojo

Waving Rising Sun flags, smiling Filipino children lined up one of Manila's main thoroughfares to cheer the Japanese Prime Minister, General Hideki Tojo, on his epochal visit to the Philippines on Wednesday.

TOJO TOURS MANILA

Impressed by Pupils Studying Japanese Language in Primary School; Comforts Wounded Soldiers; Inspects Dockyards

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MANILA, May 6.—General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister of Japan, now visiting in the Philippines, is fully occupied inspecting various places, thus contributing a great deal toward the promotion of Japanese-Philippine friendship.

On Thursday, the second day of his visit, Prime Minister Tojo made an inspection tour of Manila. At 3:05 p.m. on the same day, he visited the San Andres Primary School and saw how the pupils of the school were studying as well as the teaching of the Japanese language by students of the Teachers' Training Institute attached to the same school.

Following this, he inspected the coconut oil plant of the Philippine Refining Company, and the Policemen's Training School in front of the Manila Municipal Office.

Then, Prime Minister Tojo drove to a certain Army Hospital where he consoled the sick and wounded soldiers, following which he proceeded to a certain dockyard in order to see wooden ships being built.

At 5:50 o'clock, the Japanese Prime Minister arrived at a certain barracks where he was pleased to witness the soldiers undergoing hard training under the scorching heat. Toward 6 o'clock in the evening, he returned to the Manila Hotel.

It is pointed out that everywhere he went, Prime Minister Tojo met people and acted in a most amiable and pleasing manner which has undoubtedly instilled a deep and unforgettable impression on the minds of the Filipinos, thus augmenting their trust and the sense of intimacy in the Japanese Prime Minister.

BRAZILIANS ARE WARNED AGAINST INFLATION IN U.S.

Britishers Say Dollar May Suffer Devaluation

Pointing out that a considerable inflation is developing in America the British Chamber of Commerce in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in its recent report declared that those holding American dollars were in the danger of suffering severe losses, according to a Lisbon report to Domei on Wednesday.

In its report the British Chamber of Commerce declared, "Because a considerable inflation is developing in America and because the facts indicate that a devaluation of the dollar is possible, those in Brazil holding American dollars are faced with the danger of suffering severe losses.

Furthermore, because Brazil's exports to America are far greater than its imports from that country, Brazil's dollar credits in America are continuing to grow. If Brazil wishes to avoid the danger of dollar inflation it should buy gold with these credits and use it to settle trade accounts after the war."

Venezuela Minister Resigns

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—Minister of Public Works Mendoza of Venezuela suddenly resigned his post today for reasons unknown, but it appears that the recent attack on the Minister of Public Works by Venezuelan newspapers is believed to be the direct cause of his resignation, it is reported from Caracas.

It is, furthermore, feared that a political change might develop in Venezuela because of his sudden resignation.

BRITISH NAVY REVEALS LOSS OF ONE SUBMARINE

Sunk by an Italian Corvette in Mediterranean

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—One British submarine was either captured or sunk in the Central Mediterranean by Axis forces and its crew were taken prisoners, the British Admiralty announced today, according to the British Broadcasting Station.

It is observed that the British undersea craft mentioned in the announcement might be the same one which was sunk by an Italian corvette, announced in the Italian communique on Tuesday.

Domei

ROME, May 6.—Concerning the sinking of a British submarine in the Mediterranean, which was acknowledged by the British Admiralty today, the Italian High Command issued the following detailed report:

"While one Italian corvette was cruising off the northern shore of Sicily in search for enemy submarines, the sound locator announced the approach of a British submarine, and depth charges were dropped.

"The submarine tried to escape while submerged, but she received heavy damages from the first depth charge. Consequently, she was forced to rise.

"The corvette lay in wait for the enemy undersea craft and before the commander of the submarine had time to order the opening of fire, the corvette had dealt a fatal blow to the enemy craft.

"The submarine began to sink and the crew abandoned the ship. The survivors were saved and taken prisoners.

Commander Tanaka Lauds Visit by Tojo on Occasion of First Anniversary of Fall of Corregidor

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MANILA, May 6.—Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, made the following comments in connection with the first anniversary of the fall of Corregidor.

"May 7 marks the first anniversary of the fall of the much-vaunted and supposedly invulnerable American stronghold of Corregidor, which succumbed in face of the ferocious onslaught of the Imperial Forces.

"The fall of Corregidor signified the surrender of all the American-Filipino forces in the Philippines. With this, the American domination of the islands, lasting over a period of 40 years, was terminated both nominally and factually. Here again was unfolded the epochal record of the astounding feats of the Imperial Forces.

"The Philippine Islands were freed at last from the 400 years of Spanish domination and the 40 years of treacherous American encroachment of their land. The fall of Corregidor marked the return of the Philippine Islands to her rightful heritage as an East Asian nation. The foundations for the resurrection of the Philippines for the Filipinos were solidly laid on that memorable day.

Steady Progress Made

"Since that time in the lapse of a year, the construction of the New Philippines has been steadily progressing. It is a matter for heartfelt rejoicing to see the steadfast advance of the people of the Philippines toward the attainment of their independence, the goal toward which the Filipinos had ardently striven for many generations in the past. The people of the Philippines have decided to make this day "Peace and Order day," and the efforts of the people to preserve order in the Islands by their own hands is an indication of the self-awakening of the people to their responsibility.

"Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's statement at the beginning of last year, even while operations were being yet conducted with full force against Bataan and Corregidor, promised independence to the people of the Philippines, based on Japan's unwavering policy, and was reiterated again this January in the Imperial Diet. Such magnanimous treatment is without precedent in international practice.

"In spite of the multitudinous duties demanding his attention, Prime Minister Tojo has himself visited the Islands to inspect the condition of the reconstruction of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Manchoukuo Emperor Grants Dinner Party

Domei

HSINKING, May 6.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to grant a dinner party to Japanese officials from 7 p.m. today at the Temporary Headquarters in Antung, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department today. Included among the guests were General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, General Seishiro Itagaki, Commander-in-Chief of the Chosen Army, Vice-Admiral Hidetsugu Goto Commander of the Chinkai Sub-Naval Station, high officials of the Chosen Government-General and others. Prior to the dinner party, His Imperial Majesty inspected this afternoon the Toyo Staple Fiber Manufacturing Company.

STALIN EASES POLES' PROBLEM

Desires Mutual Aid Alliance With Sikorski Refugee Regime

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, according to a London telegram, has clarified the Soviet attitude toward the Soviet-Polish problem to Moscow correspondents of the London Times and the New York Times to the following effect:

"As regards the future relations between the Soviet Union and Poland, the Soviet Government sincerely desires the establishment of a mutual aid alliance based on good neighbor and mutual respect policy for the purpose of establishing a rigid defense against Germany."

The dispatch added that this view of the Soviet Government authorities was heartily agreed to by President Wladyslaw Sikorski of the Polish refugee regime in London as exactly conveying his similar

(Continued on Page 2)

'Watari' Society Is Formed in Tokyo Commemorating Corregidor's Fall

Today marks the fall of the much vaunted and supposedly impregnable fortress of Corregidor, the goal toward which the valiant men of the Japanese Forces had pushed with all their might and main, and in order to commemorate the day permanently an organization has been formed called the "Watari Society" by the writers, artists, newspaper correspondent and the propaganda and press section members of the Imperial Forces who participated in the Philippines campaign.

The inaugural gathering of the Watari Society will be held today from 5 p.m. in Shiba-ku, attended by about 50 persons, including the founders of the society and those who sanction the objectives of the society. Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines Area, has been elected president and Shiro Ozaki, a well-known writer, as vice-president.

Shiro Ozaki comments as follows regarding the purpose of the organization and his recollection of the fall of Corregidor.

"The propaganda corps, newspaper correspondents and others, who, sharing the responsibility of a common duty and who had come to look upon life from a different perspective as a result of their experiences on the Philippine front, formed this Society in order to build up their future lives based on the new outlook gained through the war.

"As Lieutenant-General Homma has now returned home, we hope to gather together once in a while and exchange views.

"Speaking of the last days of Corregidor, the guns of the Japanese Forces opened fire on May 5, and preparations for the landing operation commenced toward sundown of that day. At 10:45 p.m. the guns again simultaneously roared into action and the landing of the Imperial Forces was effected at 11.15 p.m. "We watched the operations in breathless suspense from the roof of Bay View Hotel.

"As soon as the signal indicating a successful landing went up, the Japanese Air Forces began to blast Corregidor early the next morning. Unable to withstand the fierce and devastating attack of the Japanese Forces, both from the air and land, the enemy made known their intentions to surrender at noon.

"The historical meeting of Lieutenant-General Homma and Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright then took place and the propaganda and the motion picture corps hurried to the spot from Manila.

"Lieutenant-General Homma demanded the surrender of all of Viscaya and Mindanao, but Wainwright attempted to evade the issue by replying that Viscaya and Mindanao was under the command of General Douglas MacArthur. Lieutenant-General Homma replied in a decisive and final tone that it would be all or nothing.

"When the discouraged, spiritless American forces surrendered on May 7, the spring sun was shining brightly quite in contrast to the rain and wind that had prevailed up to the previous day. No words can describe the feeling we experienced as we gazed at the ugly, devastated surface of the enemy's fortress which lay basking in the sunlight.

"We hope to spend this evening reliving the last days of Corregidor."

GERMANS CHECK SOVIET ATTACK

Red Army Repulsed In Kuban Area--Reich Position Said Strong

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, May 6.—The fierce attack of the Red Army in the Kuban sector is reportedly being frustrated by crack German forces.

Reliable information available here indicates that a severe battle is now raging between the German and Soviet troops around the Kuban area. On Wednesday, Soviet forces under cover of the air force and the artillery corps made several attempts to break through the German position, strongly guarded by natural barriers, but the Germans completely crushed the enemy.

Then, in the southern part of Novorossisk, the Soviet forces tried to cross the Kuban River in an attempt to capture a strategic point, but their attempt was frustrated by the Germans.

The strong position of the German forces in these sectors because of natural barriers is admitted even by the Soviet army authorities.

As a matter of fact, a Moscow telegram says: "The Germans are embedded in powerful mountain positions and there are marshes around them.

"Moreover, since the Germans are making the best use of the numerous rivers threading through that area, the Soviet troops will have to ford two or three rivers in order to advance only 150 yards.

"Thus, it is extremely difficult for our troops to pierce the German positions."

Soviet Bombers Smashed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 6.—In the eastern and southern sectors of the Eastern front, the Soviet air forces suffered considerable losses today, according to information reaching here from the front line.

Up to the present, it is reported that the planes lost by the Soviets reached 109, of which 93 were lost in air battles and 16 by German anti-aircraft batteries. Most of these planes are said to have been lost in the Soviet attempt to raid the Orel airfield.

The raid on Orel is reported by DNB as follows:

"A little after 1 p.m. this afternoon, Soviet bombers protected by fighter planes passed over the German positions and flew toward the Orel airfield. But before reaching the destination the Soviet bomber formation was intercepted by several German fighters which rose to meet the enemy.

"In the fierce air battle that ensued several Soviet bombers fell in a few minutes, under the fierce machine-gun fire of the German fighters.

"The Soviet bombers which had their retreat cut off, bombed several airfields in the neighborhood of Orel, as they were unable to reach the Orel airfield and the majority of their planes was shot down by German fighters and anti-aircraft guns.

"Up to the present, it is reported that 69 Soviet planes including LL2-type armored bombers were shot down in air battles and by anti-aircraft guns. The number is expected to increase with further reports."

Stalin Eases Poles' Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

wishes for the future relations between the two nations.

Maisky Meets Eden

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—Soviet Ambassador to London Ivan Maisky called on British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden tonight and held a long conference, according to reports from London.

It is reported that opinions were exchanged concerning the new situation brought about by the letter written by Premier Josef Stalin to the Times London.

Davies Sees Welles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 6.—Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who is being sent to Moscow as President Franklin Roosevelt's personal representative to mediate in the Polish-Soviet controversy conferred today with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and he is scheduled to leave on his mission during the present week, it is reported from Washington.

According to a correspondent of the British Broadcasting Station, the United States Government will dispatch to the Soviet another envoy besides Davies.

Swiss Officers Sentenced

Domei

ZURICH, May 6.—Nine Swiss army officers and one civilian were recently tried by court martial for treason and the judgment given yesterday sentenced three men to death and seven to long imprisonment, it is reported from Berne.

Tojo's Visit to Manila Verifies Japan's Aim to Build New Order

Filipino Commentator Calls Prime Minister Leader of Strongest Nation in World and One of Truest Friends of Philippines

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MANILA, May 6.—To reciprocate sincerity with sincerity, trust for trust, this was the feeling that welled up in the hearts of millions of Filipinos as Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan bestowed on the inhabitants of Manila his frank, friendly smile at the Gratitude Meeting, which was solemnly conducted in the presence of 300,000 citizens of the Philippine capital, according to the words of Ignacio Javier, a news commentator of the Manila KZRH Broadcasting Station, who gave his views as a representative of the attitude of the young intellectual class in the Philippines in connection with Prime Minister Tojo's present visit to the islands.

The 29-year-old Ignacio Javier, born and bred in Manila, after graduating from the law course in the Philippines, took up his job as news broadcaster at the Manila Station and based on United Press and International News Service dispatches carried on anti-Japanese news comments. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Javier did his part in the Bataan and Corregidor battle lines as a Lieutenant in the newspaper corps of the American-Filipino army.

However, the discriminatory treatment accorded him by the American army, the army of the land to which he had pledged allegiance, soon swept the scales away from his eyes, and completely disillusioned with regard to the much flaunted doctrines of liberty and justice, Javier saw America in her true form.

Freed as prisoner of war in July through the magnanimity of the Japanese Forces, Javier perceived the error of his past conceptions. Then assuming his duties as private secretary of Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas in October, Javier at the same time again resumed his news comments from the Manila Station, this time to urge the people of the entire Philippine Islands to cooperate with Japan and determinedly advance for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Prime Minister Tojo firmly grasped the hearts of the people of Philippines with a few friendly words that were equal to tens of thousands of elaborate phraseology," writes Javier. "The sincere and friendly smile of the Japanese Prime Minister as he descended from the platform and made his way toward the car at the Gratitude Meeting in Manila, gladdened the hearts of all present and it was a heartfelt applause that reverberated through the deeply impressed multitude. A lump rose in our throats as we thought of the honor conferred and the all embracing trust placed on us.

"Not only is the Prime Minister a leader of the strongest nation in the world, but he is one of the best and truest friends of the Filipinos. In the four centuries of subordination to the Occidental nations, we had come to harbor suspicions when friendship was manifested toward us, for often trickery and deceit lay hidden under the mantle of sweet words. However, we must now reciprocate with loyalty and love to the brotherly friendliness shown to us.

"We have been again assured of our independence in the near future. A promise has been given toward the realization of our dream of many years. This should be sufficient. The Filipinos are fully aware that it behooves them to return friendship for friendship and trust for trust."

SWITZERLAND SUSPENDS DISPATCHING OF MAIL

Not Handling Any Letters Outside of Europe

As the result of the Swiss decision to temporarily suspend the handling of mails to be sent through Switzerland to Turkey, North Africa and other territories outside of Europe, all American mails which were posted after November 11, 1942 when the American forces landed in North Africa were remitted to the addresser and simultaneously Switzerland has also isolated herself from communication from the American Continent, Africa, Australia, Britain and other countries, according to a Zurich dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

American papers and magazines dated later than October 15, 1942 have completely disappeared from Swiss news stands and bookstores, and shipment of British publications which have been entering Switzerland through the territories not occupied by the German forces have been stopped since March, 1943 when the German censors prohibited the transmittance of British periodicals through these areas.

India Hit by Food Dearth

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 5.—The food shortage in India has been further aggravated by the temporizing measures taken by the Indian Government and an atmosphere of unrest threatening the outburst of disturbances is prevailing in all parts of the country.

Particularly in Bengal Province, the situation has reached an alarming stage. In view of the condition in the province, the Bengal provincial authorities have organized a special food supply investigation committee and simultaneously decided to control the supply of rice, wheat and other cereals, while obtaining shipments of foodstuffs from other provinces to fill the shortage, according to reports from New Delhi.

Vargas Reiterates Aim to Establish New Asiatic Order

(Continued from Page 1)

this morning called on the visiting Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the Manila Hotel, and expressed their deep appreciation for the Prime Minister's visit.

Mr. Vargas and the secretaries each reported to Prime Minister Tojo on the progress being made in the rehabilitation of the new-born Philippines.

General Tojo explained Japan's immutable policy toward the Philippines and urged Mr. Vargas and the secretaries to make increased efforts for the building up of the new Philippines. The interview lasted for an hour.

Meantime, a special welcome radio program has been prepared today by the Manila Broadcasting Station in honor of the historic visit of the Japanese Prime Minister to the Philippines.

Following the broadcast relaying the proceedings of the mass meeting at Luneta Park, a welcome address will be given by Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas at 2 p.m. Varied musical items will be broadcast by the Philippines Girls' College choir and other local musicians.

At 9 p.m. Dr. Bienvenido Gonzares, President of the Philippines University, will give an address on behalf of the people of the Philippines. Special news broadcasts will be made six times during the day in English, Spanish, Tagalog and Visayas.

Britain Gets 50 Ships

The British Government recently acknowledged the assignment of approximately 50 war vessels including several large-sized corvettes from the United States and will use these craft as convoys for British transports to ward off the menace of the Axis submarines, it was disclosed by a military correspondent of the Reuters News Agency, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on Wednesday in relaying a report from London.

Method to Mass Produce Carbonyl Iron For Precision Tools, Found by Japanese

Dr. Toshihiko Okamura of the Metal Materials Research Institute attached to Tohoku Imperial University, who discovered a method to mass produce carbonyl iron, has succeeded in building the equipment for this purpose after seven years of constant and strenuous efforts, the Tokyo Shimbun reported.

As the purity of iron is indispensable in the manufacture of arms and precision instruments, metal experts the world over has been studying carbonyl iron which is most suitable for this purpose, but up to the time of the present discovery, the mass production of carbonyl iron had been considered almost impossible.

As the newly invented equipment is ready for operation, it is expected that the industrialization test will be made shortly and carbonyl iron will be turned out from the experimental plant by the end of this month at the latest.

As a huge quantity of iron ore suited for the purpose is obtainable in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the day will come soon when carbonyl iron will contribute much toward the manufacture of precision instruments.

THAILAND HAILS NIPPON'S HELP

Tsubokami Gets Note Of Thanks for Relief Sent to Flood Victims

Domei

BANGKOK, May 6.—The Thai Government and people have expressed their deep and heartfelt gratitude for the kind and generous act of the Japanese Government in extending relief to Thailand in connection with the big flood disaster which occurred there last autumn.

Immediately upon receipt of the sad news, the Japanese Government decided to send various relief commodities to the value of ¥5,000,000. Since then, the relief-materials involving clothing, cotton articles, matches, tea, soap, etc., totaling approximately ¥4,000,000, have been forwarded to Thailand in several instalments.

The delivery of these daily necessities to the Thai authorities had been completed by the early part of April, when the Japanese Government decided to send the rest of the amount, namely about ¥10,000,000, in cash.

Subsequently, the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok formally handed the money over to the Thai authorities so as to be properly distributed among the sufferers, or to be used for the purpose of purchasing goods for them.

For these friendly acts of Japan, W. Wichit Wathakan, Foreign Affairs Minister of Thailand, on behalf of the Thai Government and people, has recently sent a letter of thanks and gratitude to Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami.

It is stressed in the letter that the Thai people are deeply moved by Japan's kind and quick relief extended to them in spite of transportation difficulties and other natural inconveniences experienced during wartime.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

the people of that country in the task of working together with Japan in the common cause of Asia.

Tojo's Visit to P.I.

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo arrived in Manila on May 5 on a tour of inspection of the military establishments and administration in the Philippines, scheduled also to exchange views with Chief Executive Jorge B. Vargas and other leaders of the Philippine Executive Commission. Prime Minister Tojo had already visited China and Manchoukuo but this is the first time that he has set foot on territory under Japanese occupation as a result of the War of Greater East Asia. He has voyaged over 3,000 kilometers of the Pacific despite the pressure of wartime political and strategic work. This is eloquent testimony of his zeal in his planning for the rebirth of the Philippines. We can well imagine the emotion of the 18,000,000 people of the islands and at the same time we appreciate the trouble he is taking on behalf of the nation.

Under our Military Administration, the Filipinos have triumphed over the scorched-earth tactics of the Americans and are now striving to build up a new Philippines with a burning zeal. Owing to the geographical conditions of the country, which is made up of 7,000 islands, there is still some banditry in the out-of-the-way areas, but peace and order, on the whole, has been completely restored and industry is humming to link the country with the rest of spheric economy.

Already more than 200 primary schools have been opened, followed by agricultural schools, normal schools, medical colleges and the like. The frivolous Americanism of the past has been weeded out and the pure and strong spirit of a rising Asiatic nation is being instilled into the people.

We sincerely hope that the people of the islands in order to prepare for the glorious independence that awaits them as the fruit of their endeavors will nurture among themselves the healthy spirit becoming in an independent people, build up economic autonomy and awaken to their place in the scheme of Greater East Asia. The sooner they manifest these virtues, the sooner will the day of their independence arrive.

Horiuchi Fetes Tsai

Domei

NANKING, May 6.—Tateki Horiuchi, Japanese Charge d'Affaires to Nanking, gave a farewell dinner party this evening at his official residence in honor of Tsai Pei, newly-appointed Ambassador of the National Government of China to Japan, who is leaving shortly for his new post.

U.S. Likely to Occupy Martinique, Says Hull

Mainichi

CANTON, May 5.—In announcing the receipt of a reply from French High Commissioner Admiral Georges Robert of Martinique Island to the recent note sent by the United States Government Secretary of State Cordell Hull hinted at the occupation of the island by the United States in the press interview given yesterday, according to a Washington broadcast. "I fail to understand the attitude of High Commissioner Roberts," Hull declared. "Concerning the new situation to be caused by this development, the judgment of the United States navy will be the decisive factor."

PRODUCTION SET IN SOUTH AREAS

Nippon's Expansion Program for Regions Hailed as Significant

Domei

SHONAN, May 5.—The inclusion of a program for the development of the natural resources of the Southern Regions as an inseparable part of the commodity mobilization plan in Japan's 1943 production expansion plan announced a few days ago is hailed here as a prelude to the rapid development of natural resources and the establishment of industrial bases in the Southern Regions.

The Japanese occupied areas of the Southern Regions are richly endowed with not only underground resources such as coal, iron, petroleum, tin, nickel, bauxite, chrome and manganese, but also surface resources such as rubber, vegetable fats and fibers.

These products are being shipped to Japan under a planned basis at the present time, but further development and increased shipments to Japan are anticipated in the future. Furthermore, local manufacturing enterprises in these lines are expected to arise hereafter.

First, iron and aluminum production are expected to see a rapid development in the Southern Regions. With regard to iron production, it is believed that small-scale iron plants, with such installations as equipment for the production of iron with charcoal, iron rolling facilities, small furnaces, electric furnaces, small type Bessemer converters, open hearths, and others will be established.

Already the construction of charcoal iron factories has been started by Japanese corporations in four places in Malai.

In view of the abundant supply of bauxite and supplementary materials for the manufacture of aluminum and the great possibilities for the development of hydro-electric power, factories for the manufacture of alumina and the refining of aluminum are expected to be established as soon as hydro-electric power becomes available.

Houses for Sale at Kobe

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REFORM SLATED FOR SEMINARIES

Consolidation Set for 15 Schools--To Be Run On Japanese Concepts

The 15 Christian theological schools, at present existent in Japan, will be consolidated into three, namely, the Japan East Section Theological School, Japan West Section Theological School and the Women's Theological School.

Reforms will be innovated to do away with all American and British tendencies and in light of the awakening to the realization as nationals of Japan, doctrines and beliefs will be guided to conform with the fundamental character of the Japanese nation.

Also, efforts will be made to evolve a form of Christianity based on the concept of the true Japanese spirit.

Then, facilities will be established for the training of instructors and an attempt made to improve the quality of the teaching staff. A foundation body will be founded to take charge of financial matters and a permit has been granted in this connection according to the law governing technical and professional schools.

Various well-known authorities on Buddhism, religion, religious philosophy, classics and so forth will be invited as professors and lecturers.

The Japan East Section Theological School will be opened at the old site of the former Japan Theological School at Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, while the west section will be located within the Kwansai Gakuin College at Nishinomiya.

The Women's Theological School is scheduled to be located at Aoyama Gakuin in Tokyo.

Leningrad Plants Shelled

Domei

BERLIN, May 5.—German long-range artillery units in the suburbs of Leningrad have been constantly shelling war industry plants in Leningrad every day and according to the announcements issued by the German authorities tonight, big shells hit the Kielov war industry plant in the city yesterday causing heavy damages and making it imperative to suspend its operation for quite a long period.

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Hori Blasts Unfair Stand Of Peruvians

(Continued from Page 1)

take even harsher measures such as to prohibit all economic activity by Japanese, depriving them of the right to honest livelihood and wantonly throwing them to their own resources.

Is Inhumane, Harsh

"The recent order of the Peruvian Government, a step calculated only to expropriate the property of resident Japanese under the guise of compulsory transfer, is indeed, in its inhumanity and harshness, a measure unknown in civilized countries.

"Its real motive is to curry the favor of the United States and, at the same time, to benefit the Peruvian people at the expense of the Japanese, as well as to mollify, if only temporarily, the domestic discontent caused by economic depression.

"However, the management of economic enterprises, built up by resident Japanese after many years of patient toil cannot easily be replaced by Peruvians. Even if Peru expropriates these enterprises it is clear that in the near future they will be faced with bankruptcy.

"Against these harsh measures of the Peruvian Government, the Japanese Government have lodged a strong protest. If the Peruvian Government fail to reconsider their steps we will hold them strictly responsible for any consequences thereof."

Alaska Highway Extended From 1,600 to 2,000 Miles

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 5.—The extension of the Alaska Highway from 1,600 miles to 2,000 miles was announced by British High Commissioner Malcolm MacDonald for Canada, who is now visiting London, according to London reports.

"The Alaska Highway, extending 1,600 miles along the Rocky Mountains on the western coast of Canada, has been extended to the north-western section of the area between the Rocky Mountains and Mackenzie Valley, making the total length 2,000 miles," the announcement said.

"The extended part of the Highway has been divided into four main sections," the announcement continued, and was constructed by the joint efforts of the United States and Canada. In the area between the Highway and the sea coasts, numerous airfields and war industry plants have been constructed.

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Tanaka Lauds Visit by Tojo

(Continued from Page 1)

new Philippines. The people of the Philipines should impress on their minds Japan's sincerity and forge on unhesitatingly toward the goal pointed out to them.

"It is my earnest hope that the day will not be long before the new born Philippines will take her stand as a strong component of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. On the occasion of the first anniversary of the fall of Corregidor, the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines are enjoined to rouse themselves and make greater efforts for the attainment of their objective."

Papen Sees Menemencioglu

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 6.—German Ambassador to Turkey Franz von Papen called on Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu yesterday but the nature of the conference was not divulged, according to reports from Ankara.

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